

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE NO. 309

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



N the eve of the twenty-seventh Continental Congress let me give to you this message—it is the spirit of unity which is the keynote to the ideals of our National Society and this spirit will in time of need arouse our one hundred thousand members to action.

Our Society, the greatest patriotic organization in the world, has through its size and importance assumed duties and obligations which will place it well to the fore in national need. The call has come—and we are responding to that call—we must prove ourselves worthy of the men who fought under the great Washington to establish this country and all that it means, among the great nations of the world. That we will do our best is a foregone conclusion, but we must know how to make that best better. We must do our work in a practical way—use common sense and effect a capable business organization as befits such a large association. We must be systematic if we are to be of permanent value.

We must guard our resources and be ready to meet any crisis, however great, with all plans made, all details in order, and stand ready for immediate action in whatsoever direction we may be called.

We must stand ready to be of material aid to the government. We must stimulate the spirit of true patriotism—we must forget personal feeling and political differences. We can if we will, and I am proud to say I believe that no other organization will rise to higher altitudes of self-sacrifice and actual service than the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is time *now* for organization—complete and efficient. Based on the solid business principles of all organization work—ready to turn its hand to anything the government demands—ready to teach patriotism by acting it, and considering nothing too difficult to overcome, since it is the living love of country.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are insisting that strength is under bond to help weakness; that wisdom is under bond to instruct ignorance; that wealth is under bond to assist poverty; that goodness is under bond to save the bad. Our great organization exists not for itself alone. Its chief aim is not for the exaltation of any one of its members. It must not be prostituted to the unworthy purpose of gratifying anyone's personal ambitions. It must not be used for ulterior ends. Its value is to be measured by what it can add to the people's love of country and their devotion to its noble institutions.

The Daughters of the American Revolution can make and are making a most valuable contribution to the national life. In these days and possibly in more strenuous days to come, each Daughter and each Chapter can lend some needed strength to those who guide the ship of state through stormy seas to calm.

In all calculations of the nation's resources in principles, ideals and powers, it will be found that no organization can make finer contributions to all that makes for the nation's strength, perpetuity and honor than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WARTIME WASHINGTON—PAST AND PRESENT

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS



It is estimated that 75,000 additional people have taken up their residence in Washington, D. C., since the declaration of war with Germany on April 6, 1917; houses and apartments are at a premium; the public utilities are swamped; and general business has assumed proportions undreamed of a year ago.

The Aladdin-like growth of the city finds it precedent in its past, for war has always been a stepping-stone in the development of the National Capital. Such was the case to a great extent in the Civil War; to a lesser degree in the Spanish War, while after the War of 1812 a great portion of the then small city had to be rebuilt.

It is an interesting fact that many Washington residences which figured prominently in these three wars are being utilized to-day for war service. The very streets of the city convey a welcome to our French Allies, for the first plan of Washington City was modelled somewhat after Versailles by the celebrated engineer, Pierre Charles L'Enfant. As the French officers and soldiers stroll about the great wide avenues, their picturesque blue-gray uniforms lending a deepening interest to the military appearance of the crowds which throng Washington, few perhaps realize the great part their countryman had in the making of its thoroughfares.

Major L'Enfant, who attained that

rank in the Engineer Corps of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, was a master of civic architecture, and insisted, under the authority of General George Washington, that the avenues of the Federal City should be of dimensions worthy the magnitude of the country. L'Enfant had seen the effect of the Terror in Paris, and it is believed that his plan of Washington was influenced by his determination that no such scenes should be enacted in the National Capital of his adopted land; hence our broad thoroughfares, which do not lend themselves to barricades, and the great circles, from which streets and avenues radiate, make excellent posts for artillery to stop the approach of a mob or armed forces.

General Washington perceived L'Enfant's genius and relied upon his judgment; but, unfortunately, others did not take the same view, and criticism grew apace. "The size, distance, name, numbers and letters of the streets all came in for a share. The French Minister in this country at that time (1790-1793) Chevalier Jean Baptiste Ternant, facetiously made a statement as to the plan and referred to L'Enfant as a child in name and in education also, as he appeared to know little else than to name the streets, A, B, C, and 1, 2, 3." (Phillips' "The Beginnings of Washington.")

Jefferson more frugal-minded than Washington, did not see the necessity

for so great a waste of municipal space and energy, and other men of less far-seeing vision were even more insistent in this respect than Jefferson. Daniel Carroll was so positive in his belief that the broad thoroughfares marked out in the plan would be a foolish expenditure of the nation's funds that he began the erection of his Washington residence right in the centre of one of the projected streets. L'Enfant had the courage of his convictions and absolute faith in the correctness of his civic plans, and he promptly had the Carroll house torn down, while the work on the new avenues went on according to his design, which to-day is awarded a foremost place in city planning.

Fortunately for the American citizen of this and future generations the original Washington-L'Enfant plan for their Capital has been preserved almost in its entirety, and until this country's entrance into the war a year ago it was being carried out with care and with artistic effect.

The mall, supplemented by the speedway and Potomac Park, to-day used as an aviation field for the British aviator,

Colonel Lee, was embraced in the L'Enfant plan. The later development of the mall, speedway, and Potomac Park is due to the engineering skill of Major-General George Lewis Gillespie, U. S. Army, who was Chief of Engineers when the work was undertaken to reclaim the flats; and to Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, who made that beautiful

section of the city fashionable; they were ably assisted by the Fine Arts Commission. With the Capitol at its east end and the Lincoln Memorial at its western extremity, the Washington Monument, "the greatest single shaft in all the world," centering the axis in the design, the mall promises to do its part in fulfilling the Frenchman's dream of a century and a quarter ago of

a beautiful Capital for the new land of promise.

The footprints of time have obliterated some of the old landmarks, but many remain and make the National Capital a fascinating pilgrimage for all true Americans.

Dr. William Thornton, first Commissioner of Patents and an Englishman



P. Ch. L'Enfant

MAJOR PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT

To his genius and sagacity the Nation is indebted for the design of its National Capital. The only known portrait of him in existence. Reproduced by kind permission of P. Lee Philips and Charles Burr Todd.

born in the West Indies, who designed the first Capitol, the lines of which have been nearly obliterated by fire and the building's expansion, was the architect of two Washington houses which are not only lovely examples of Colonial architecture but are of historic interest.

When the White House, or, as it was called then, "The President's House,"

"This building known as the Octagon, built in 1800 by Colonel John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Virginia, was occupied by President Madison after the burning of the President's house by the British on August 14, 1814. Here the Treaty of Ghent was ratified, February 17, 1815."

The Octagon House, occupied by the



FIRST STAGE FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE

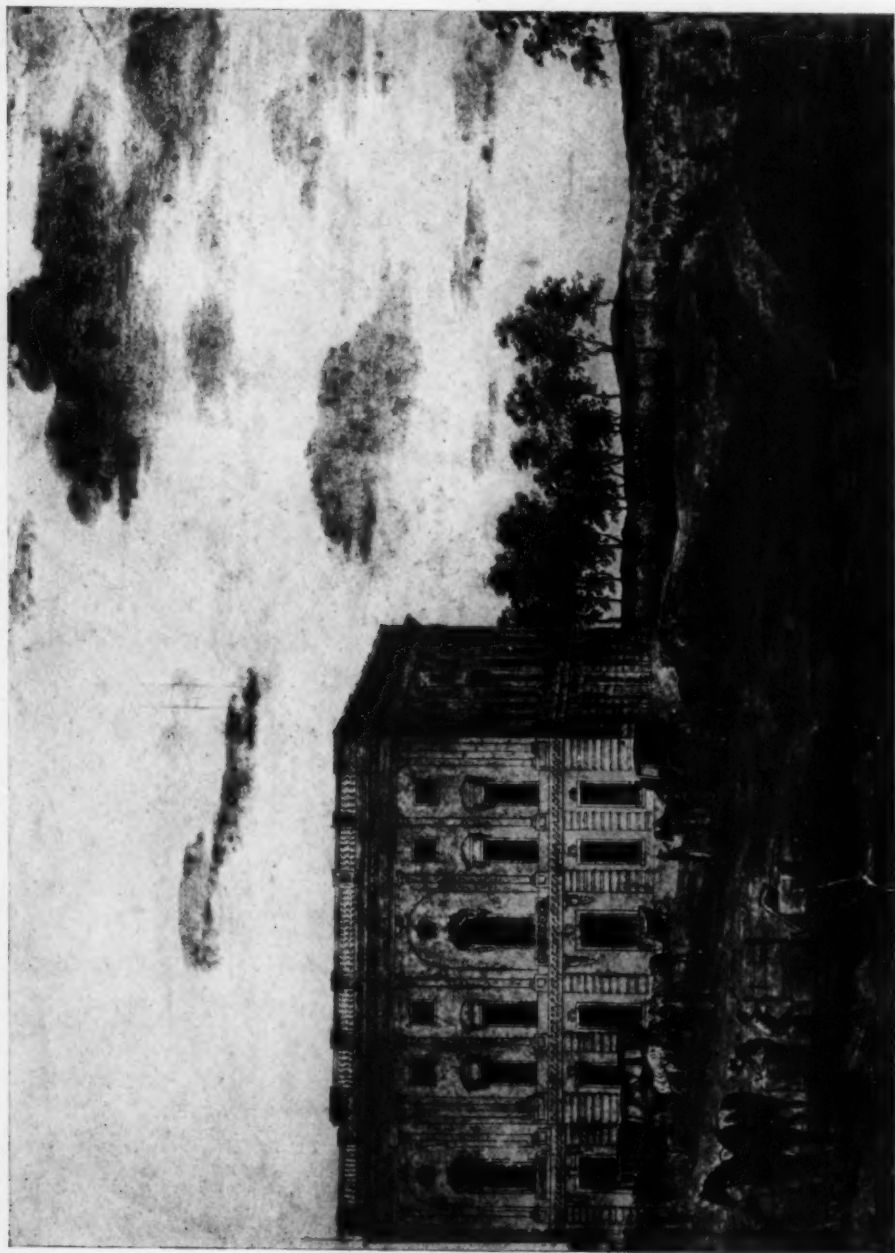
Waterloo Inn stood at the commencement of the Bladensburg Pike; along this turnpike our troops retreated after their defeat at the battle of Bladensburg. To-day the turnpike is used by motorists commuting to Baltimore from their war-work here. A ride to Baltimore in the stage cost the traveler \$2.50

and the Capitol were burned by the British in the War of 1812, President Madison and his wife took up their abode beneath the roof of the mansion known as the Octagon. This house is still standing on the corner of 18th Street and New York Avenue. It is rightly one of the show places of Washington. A tablet on the wall epitomizes its history in the following words:

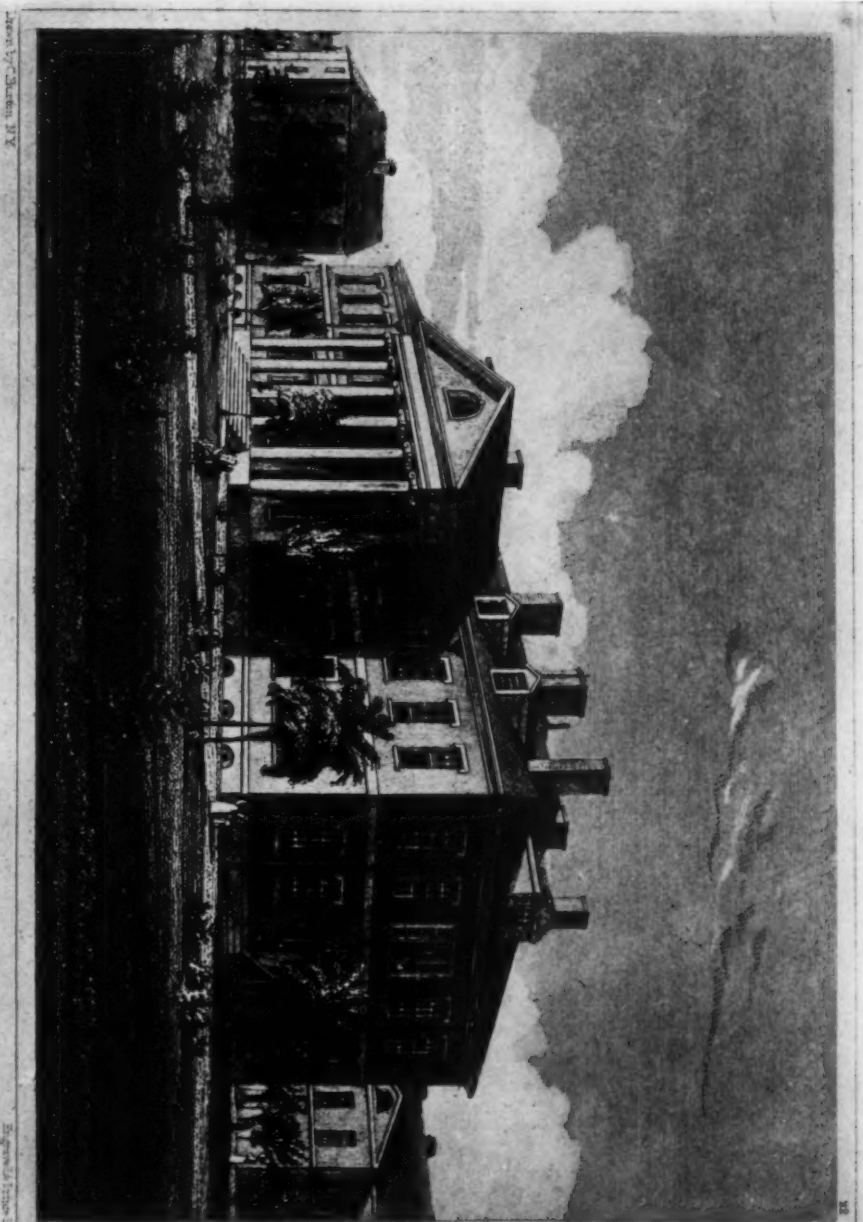
Sisters of Charity and used as a girls' school during the Civil War, and later by the Bureau of Hydrography, was afterward for years without a tenant, and its forsaken and forlorn appearance induced the belief among the colored denizens of the neighborhood that its secret passages were haunted by the ghost of a slave girl owned by Colonel Tayloe, who threw herself from one of

TUDOR PLACE





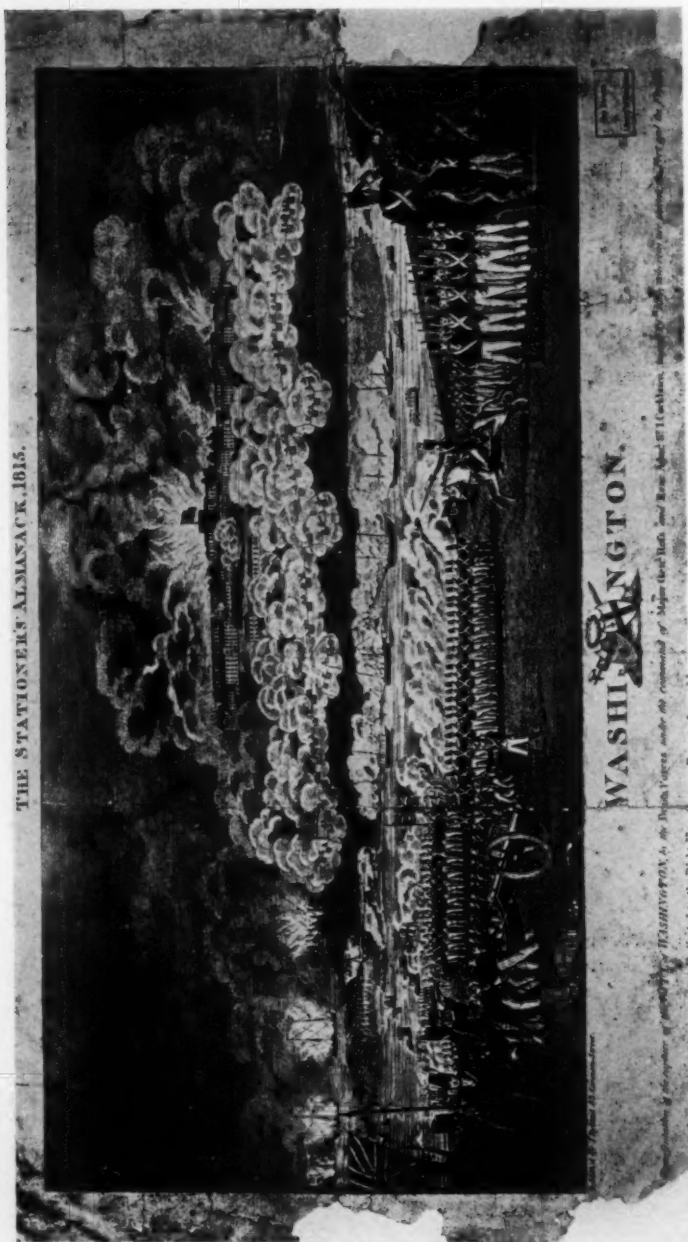
THE UNFINISHED CAPITOL ABOUT 1793



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN 1831

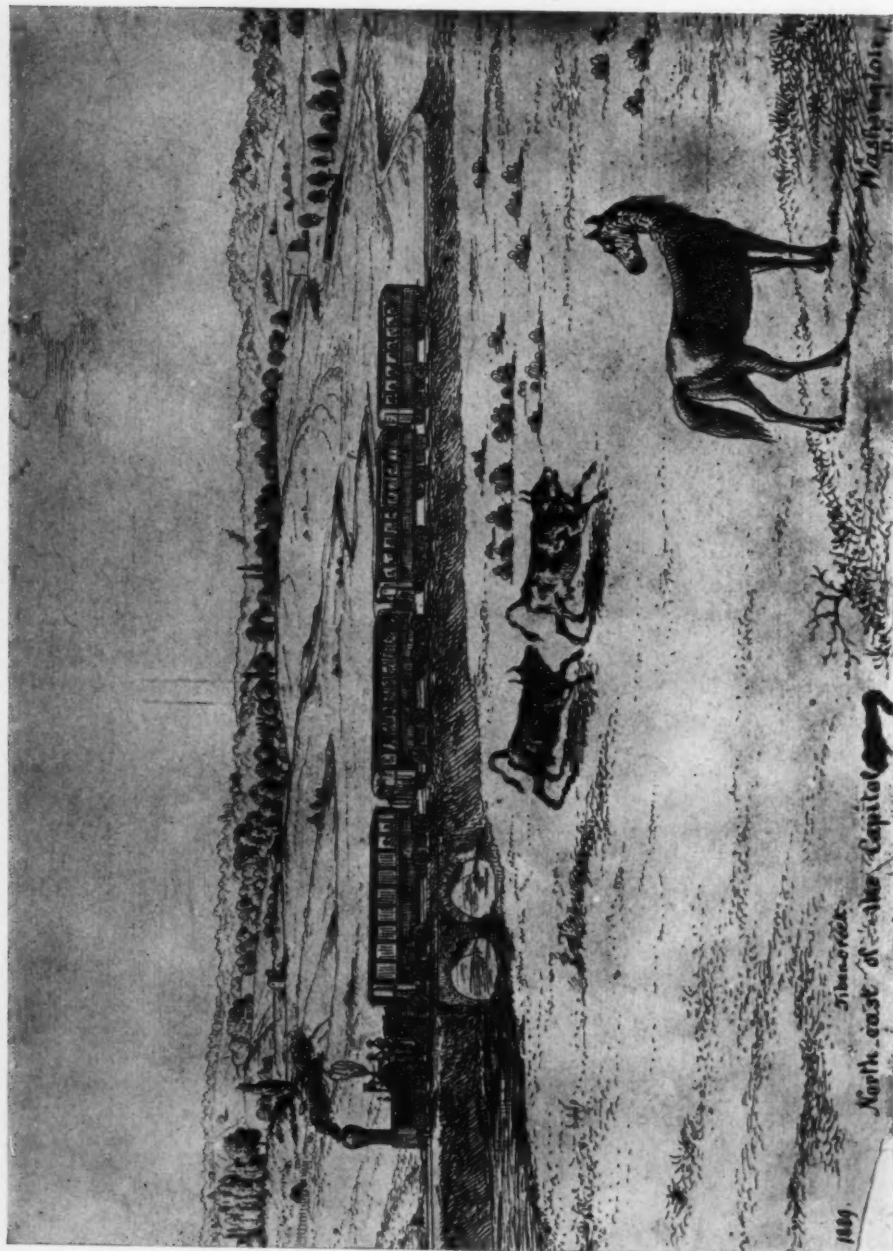
The building stood on the north front of the present site of the U. S. Treasury until 1866. In the background of the print can be seen a portion of the old Treasury, which then stood on the south end of its present site. Between the years 1871-1879 the State, War, and Navy Departments took possession of the immense building on 17th Street, still their headquarters.





THE OFFICE ROOM IN THE OCTAGON HOUSE

Here on this table President Madison, on February 14, 1815, signed the Treaty of Ghent, which established a lasting peace with Great Britain, our present great Ally in the war to make the world "safe for democracy."



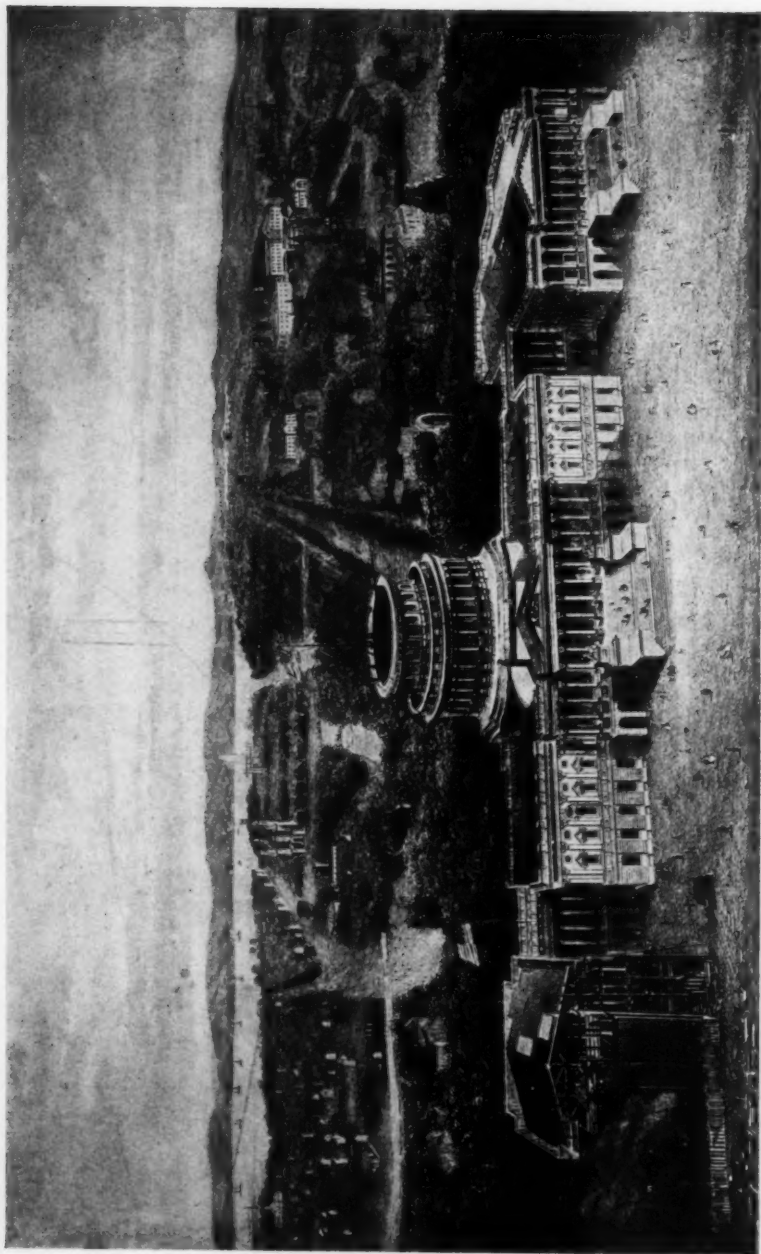
TIBER CREEK IN 1839

The Washington Branch of the B. & O. Railroad opened in 1835. Tiber Creek was named by Thomas Pope, owner of one of the original land grants near the District, through whose ground the creek flowed. He called his property Rome, and by his neighbors was promptly dubbed "Pope of Rome." Tiber Creek, for many years an eye-sore and menace to the passengers, is now built over and used as one of the great sewers of the city. The populous north-east section of Washington now covers this tract of land.



THE DECATUR MANSION

Showing the old slave quarters at the back which faced on H Street



WASHINGTON IN 1861

During the Civil War sand-bags were placed between the columns of the portico, and the Capitol otherwise fortified against attack

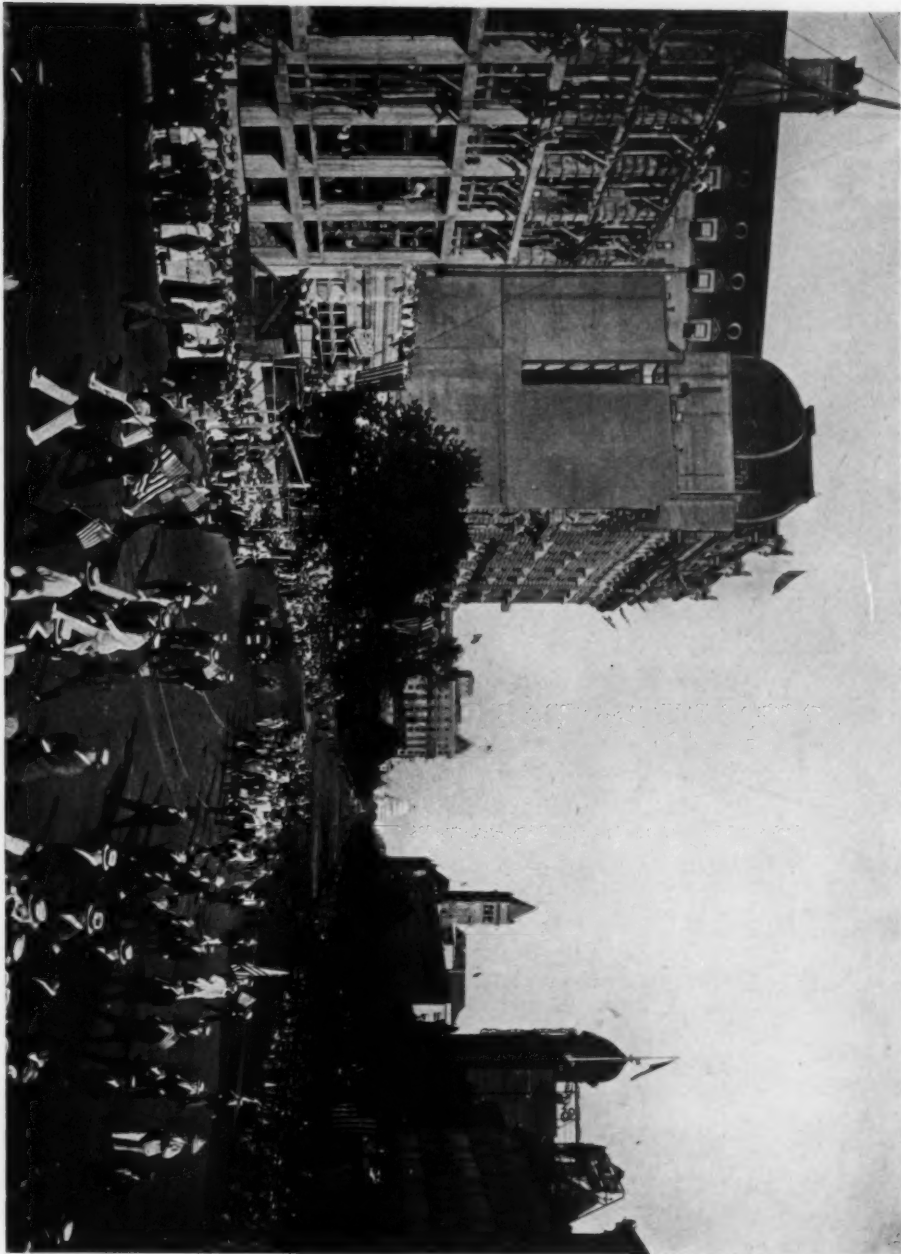


Photo by Lee Brea.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON LEADING THE SELECTIVE DRAFT PARADE UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE ON SEPT. 4, 1917
This great avenue, the scene of countless historic and inauguration pageants, witnessed the march of victorious armies after each war. Soon may their march be repeated when our boys "over there" return triumphant

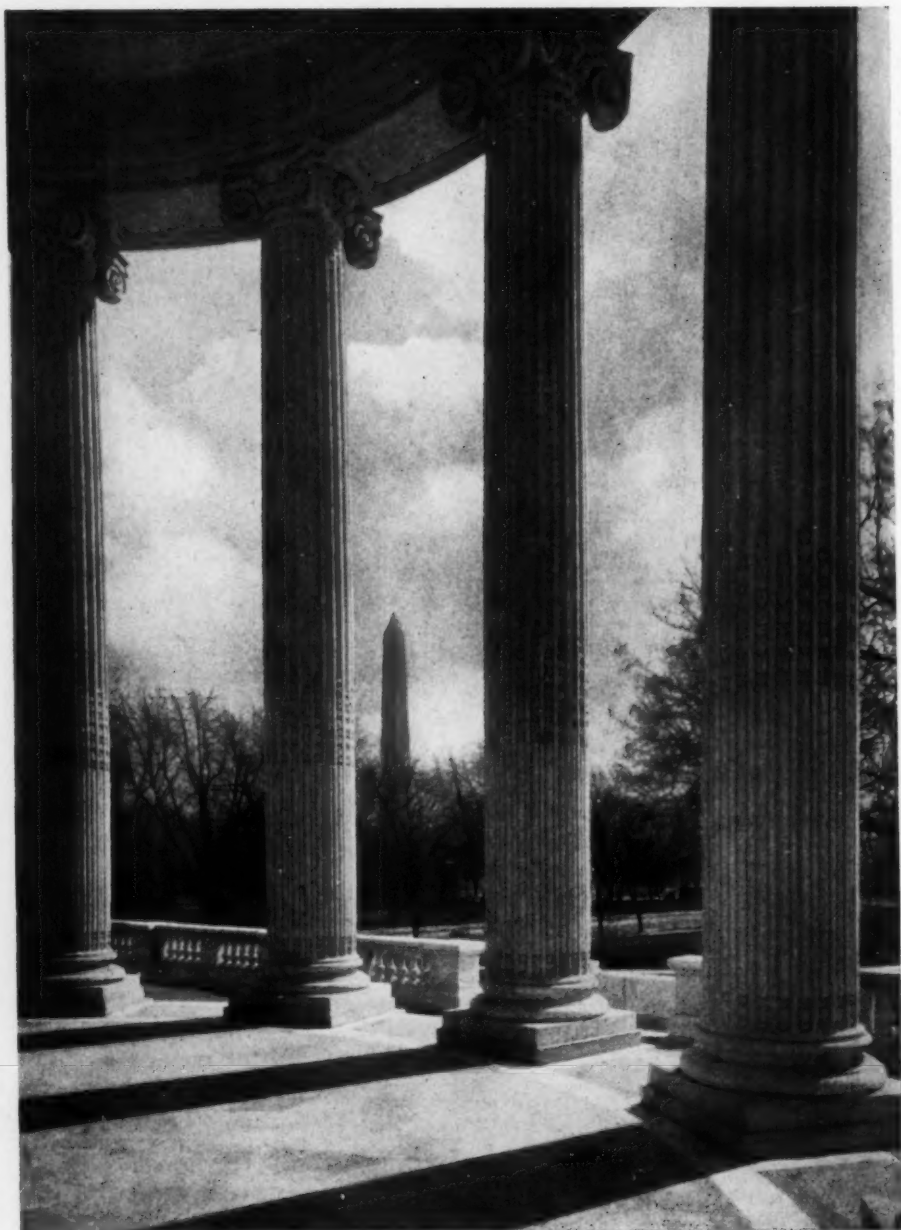


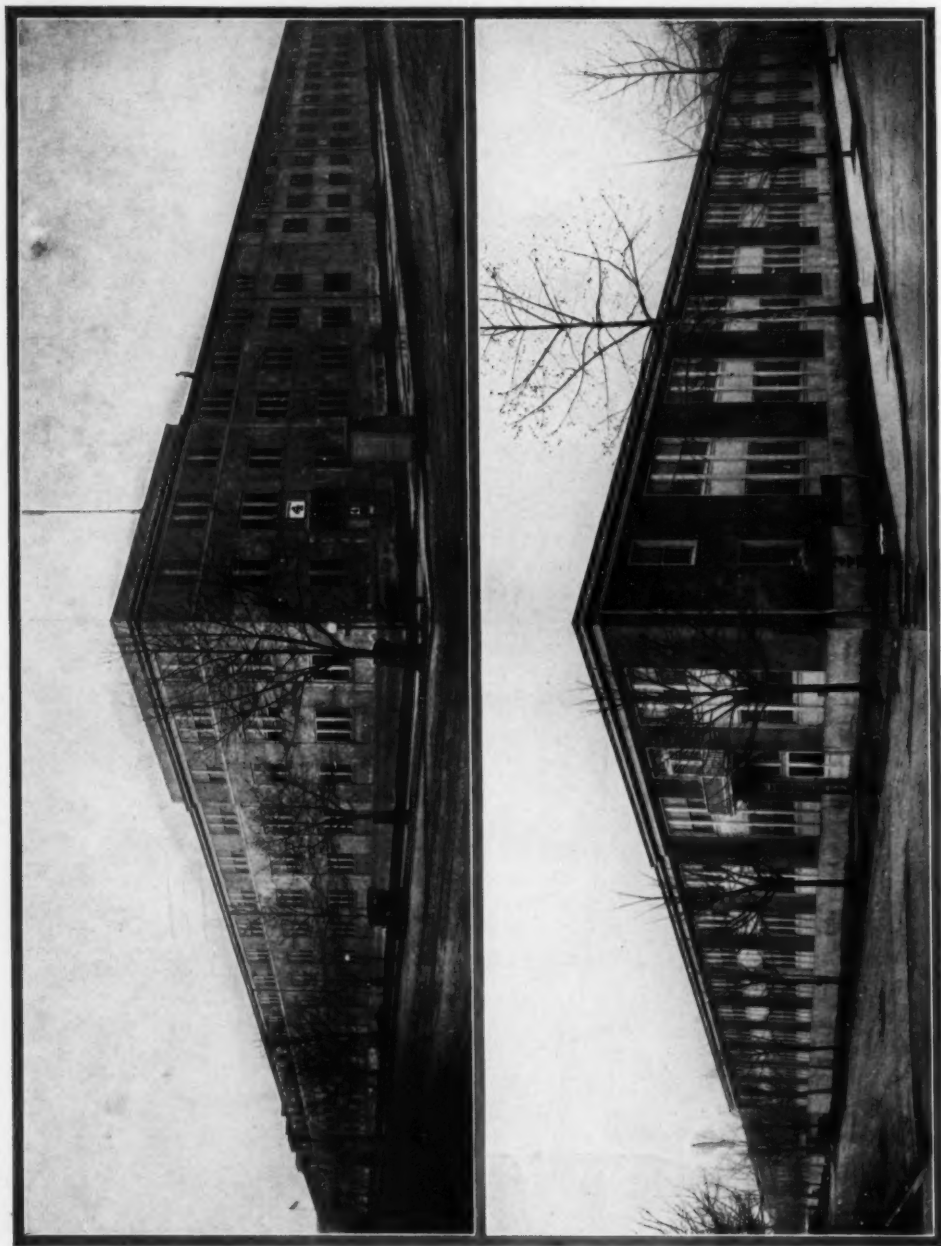
Photo by E. L. Crandall

**VIEW OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT FROM THE SOUTH PORTICO OF MEMORIAL
CONTINENTAL HALL**

The war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution has won Government recognition. On the land owned by the National Society back of Memorial Continental Hall is erected the temporary offices of the Council of National Defense. The Society has loaned the land to the Government

AMERICAN RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS
Here is transacted the organized work of aiding the wounded and dying in this world war





TYPES OF TEMPORARY WAR BUILDINGS COVERING ACRES OF GROUND IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY.
THESE ARE OCCUPIED BY THE U. S. ORDNANCE BUREAU AND THE U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

the upper windows into the beautiful garden at the back of the mansion and expired. The mansion was finally purchased by the American Institute of Architects and used as its headquarters.

The classic doorway gives an indication of the grace and beauty of line and ornament within the old mansion. At least two of its mantels are the handiwork of artists, which with the great majority of the decorations, have been preserved intact. Even the charming old-time garden at the back has been left unchanged, a quaint bit of box-bordered pleasance which delights the eye when viewed from the street or from one of the lofty public buildings now overlooking it.

It was the circular room above the front vestibule which President Madison used as his office during his temporary sojourn in the Octagon House. Here he received the statesmen and soldiers of the day, and here he signed the famous treaty of Ghent, which has stood for the lasting peace between the British nation and the United States. The mahogany office table on which the treaty was signed stands in the centre of the room now used as the office of the American Institute of Architects. On its top rest replicas of the first and last page of the famous treaty. The old house is valiantly performing its share of war work to-day, the Institute having placed all its spare rooms at the service of the United States Naval Intelligence Bureau.

The house still regarded as the most beautiful example of early architecture in the District of Columbia is also of Dr. Thornton's designing. This is Tudor Place, which occupies an entire block in Georgetown. Tudor Place was the residence of Colonel Thomas Peter, who married Martha Parke Custis, eldest granddaughter of Martha Washington. Tradition has it that the said Martha Custis Peter was so indignant with Presi-

dent Madison for declaring war against Great Britain that she named one of her daughters Britannia Wellington as a protest.

Tudor Place has never gone out of the family, and its present owner is Mr. Armistead Peter, the grandson of that "Dear Patty" to whom General Washington was wont to indite tender little messages of counsel and affection. It has been said that from the inherited treasures enriching Tudor Place its owner could set a table which duplicated that spread at Mount Vernon. Mr. Walter G. Peter, one of the heirs of Tudor Place, recently deposited his Washington heirlooms in the National Museum at Washington, feeling that the public should be given the privilege of enjoying those possessions.

Acres upon acres of wooden buildings are being erected as offices for the tremendously enlarged bureaus of the government and for newly created departments. The buildings for the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department are located at Sixth and B Streets, N. W., on the site destined for the George Washington Memorial Hall. The old Pennsylvania Railroad Station occupied this site, and in it President Garfield was assassinated in 1881.

The U. S. Food Administration and the Fuel Administration, as well as the Quartermaster General's Department, are located at 18th and D Streets, N. W., occupying the National Capital Horse Show grounds.

Belle Vue, another house of unusual historic and architectural interest, stands on Q Street, a few blocks east of Tudor Place, having been moved to its present site several years ago upon the completion of the Q Street bridge, the erection of which has opened a boulevard connecting Georgetown and Washington yet more closely. This continuation of Q

Street is cut through the grounds surrounding Belle Vue.

The property, then consisting of four acres of land, was purchased by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in 1805. About 1813 he sold it to Charles Carroll, brother of Daniel Carroll, of

Carroll) her first haven when the British fired the White House and she was forced to flee. The President, finding Belle Vue too near the Capitol for her security, ordered her to a place of greater safety in Virginia.

Fortunate in its changes of ownership



HANDKERCHIEF PLAN OF WASHINGTON, 1792

On March 14, 1792, Stephen Hallet prepared a reduced copy upon silk from L'Enfant's great plan. At the top left-hand corner is a medallion portrait of George Washington, underneath which is printed: "President of the United States"

Duddington Manor, who re-christened the lovely old brick mansion "Belle Vue"; subsequently it came into the possession of the distinguished Rittenhouse family, who long cherished it as their home.

There is a tradition that Mrs. Madison made Belle Vue (then owned by Charles

by falling into the hands of tenants who have always held its traditions and art in high appreciation, Belle Vue's present owner, Mr. John L. Newbold, has been enabled to restore whatever was lost in the passing years to its place and part in the fine old residence.

Still another historic house in Washington proper to which the vivacious Mrs. Madison lent the distinction of her personality is the home of the Cosmos Club, standing at the southeast corner of H Street. This building, losing its original architectural identity in its expansion with the growth of the club, will never cease to be the "Dolly Madison House" either to its owners or to those who cherish it for its past charm and its present scientific prestige.

A bronze tablet affixed to the building tells that it is the "Site of the dwelling house owned by ex-President of the United States James Madison, 1828 to 1836. Home of his widow, 1837 to 1849. Home of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his family, 1851 to 1886. Between the

latter dates the house was used as headquarters by General George B. McClellan during the Civil War.

Latrobe, the Baltimore architect; was a bit more severe in his designs than Thornton, and this is seen in the big square house standing at the southwest corner of H Street (the first private dwelling erected on Lafayette Square), the home of Commodore Stephen Decatur. He died there on March 22, 1820, from wounds received in a duel with Commodore Barron. His widow, the story goes, had the clothes he wore in the duel, stained as they were with his life-blood, placed in a great glass globe

(used to illuminate the large entrance hall with its rows of enclosed candles), the candles removed, and the globe tightly closed—thus illustrating that in the death of its master the light of the house had gone out.

In spite of its severe architectural lines the Decatur mansion is rich in its interior decoration; some of its mantels were designed by the Dutch sculptor, Thorwaldsen, while its walls are decorated with frescoes depicting naval scenes.

Mrs. Decatur lived there three years after the death of her famous husband,

and then removed to Kalamazoo; her last days were spent at the Convent in Georgetown, where she died in 1855. The first to occupy the Decatur house after her departure was Baron Tuyl, Russian Minister. It then



BELLE VUE IN GEORGETOWN
The beautiful home of John L. Newbold

became the residence of, successively, Henry Clay, Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State under President Jackson, and when Mr. Edward Livingston succeeded to Mr. Van Buren's position in the Cabinet he also rented it. Sir Charles Vaughan, British Minister, later occupied the house, and Baron Hyde de Neuville next lived there, his charming wife making it a pleasant social centre.

The Decatur house was subsequently purchased by General Edward F. Beale, who sustained its character as a home of luxury and refinement, and to-day it is occupied by his son, Mr. Truxton

Beale, who faithfully upholds its traditions.

An international romance which took place within its historic portals was that of General Beale's daughter, Miss Mary Beale, whose marriage to George Bakh-

Czar, Nicholas Romanoff, to the United States, and still reside here.

Daniel Webster occupied the big, irregular, red brick house standing diagonally opposite the Decatur mansion. This house has lost its original identity some-



WASHINGTON AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS IN 1862

Topographical map of the original District of Columbia and environs, showing the fortifications around the city of Washington. Secretary of War Stanton ordered the map destroyed, as it gave too much information should it fall into the hands of an enemy. One original copy is preserved in the Map Division, Library of Congress, from which this photograph was taken for reproduction

méteff, then attaché of the Russian Legation, was one of the social events of Washington. They returned to Washington on the appointment of M. Bakhméteff as Ambassador from Russia, the last diplomat accredited by the former

what as it has been enlarged and altered since it was presented as a gift from his friends to the great solon. When he left President Fillmore's cabinet Webster sold the house, and it became the property of W. W. Corcoran, the philan-

thropist and founder of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Mr. Corcoran rented the house during the Civil War to the British and French ministers, respectively, both of whom made it the scene of notable hospitality. Later Corcoran House became the home of Senator Brice, of Ohio, and still later

as the headquarters of the Committee on Public Information.

Adjoining Corcoran House on the east is a severe white Colonial residence, another of Washington's houses which is serving the Nation's cause by providing offices for the Remount Division of the War Department. This was the early



SENATOR HARRY NEW, OF INDIANA, MEMBER OF THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ABOUT TO MAKE A FLIGHT WITH LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. F. LEE, OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FLYING CORPS, ON THE POLO GROUNDS IN POTOMAC PARK, TURNED INTO AN AVIATION FIELD SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

it was occupied by Senator and Mrs. Chauncey Depew. Again it is in the hands of a member of the Corcoran family, and is occupied as well as owned by Mr. Wm. Corcoran Eustis, a grandson of the late philanthropist. When Webster sold this house he removed to the more modest dwelling half a square south, at 10 Jackson Place. This old home of the Massachusetts statesman is now doing war duty

home of the naval hero, Commodore Stockton; later it was occupied by Slidell of the Southern Confederacy, and still later by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and after that the home of various cabinet officers and senators.

A block west of the Stockton house on H Street is the former home of George Bancroft, the historian, long since given

over to utilitarian purposes. A portion of the lower floors of this house are now occupied by the war relief division of the Department of State. Here any day or any evening one can see the wife of the Secretary of State moving about this room quietly directing the efficient war service that is emanating from it.

Another and still more famous house is the residence next St. John's Church, of Mrs. B. H. Buckingham and her sister, Miss Freeman. Here, when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, was signed the famous Ashburton Treaty, establishing the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and afterward, it still being the British Legation, Sir Henry Bulwer occupied the residence, and in its historic garden was written "Lucile" by his nephew and secretary, under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith.

In 1853 the house was purchased by Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Buckingham's mother, and her aunt, Miss Sarah Coleman. It has been and is the scene of much gracious hospitality.

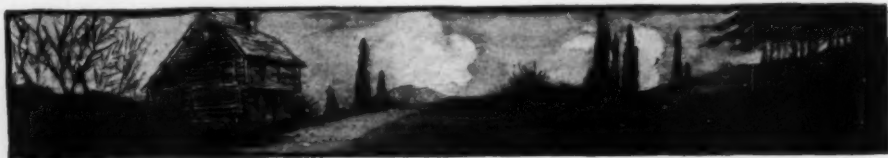
The old Corcoran Art Gallery, then in course of construction on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, was commandeered by the U. S. Government for the Quartermaster General's Department during the Civil War. On the erection of the new art gallery lower down on Seventeenth Street in more recent years, the old building was again taken by the Government.

To meet the present war conditions

\$8,000,000 was appropriated in a recent act of Congress to lease or build temporary offices for the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, asked for an additional appropriation of \$4,200,000 to purchase the property and building now being erected on Vermont Avenue to house the newly established War Risk Insurance Bureau. On this site originally stood the house occupied by Senator Charles Sumner and the Arlington Hotel where resided William L. Marcy, Secretary of State; Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Presidents Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison; and such prominent foreigners as the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, Li Hung Chang, President Diaz, and King Kalakaua.

Another site of a famous hostelry is still being used to accommodate war workers. Aside from the prestige of having Presidents Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore make the hotel their headquarters before their inaugurations, the Old Willard had the added distinction of having the great song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," written in one of its rooms by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, upon her return from a tour of the camps and fortifications guarding Washington; an immortal battle hymn whose echo now encircles the world.

[The MAGAZINE is indebted to Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief Map Division, Library of Congress, for permission to reproduce these rare prints published herewith.—EDITOR.]



TILLOLOY'S THANKS VOICED BY ITS MAYOR



HAT the generous response made by Daughters of the American Revolution to the appeal for the restoration of the village of Tilloloy is appreciated by war-torn France, is expressed in letters from Count d'Hinnisdal, the Mayor, to the President-General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee; and the Director of Publicity of that Committee, Mrs. William Henry Wait.

Count d'Hinnisdal's letters follow:

PARIS, February 6, 1918.

TO MADAME, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION:

The Mayor of Tilloloy is informed of the magnificent aid the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have so graciously tendered to his unfortunate fellow citizens.

The difficulties of travel and circulation have hindered the Municipal Council in signing the official address of thanks and gratitude of those who have been sent back to their homes.

This splendid gift, whose value all the inhabitants so appreciate, has not only cheered them to greater courage in their actual misery, but is a promise to hope for the reconstruction of their homes destroyed since more than thirty months by fire and bombardment, and where not one house is standing. This will be a reply and denial of the prophecy made by Maréchal Hindenburg saying: "The regions of France occupied and abandoned by our troops, are in so pitiful a state, that it will be ten years perhaps before they will be habitable."

Permit me, Madame la Présidente, to again say to the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am their grateful servant,

THE MAYOR OF TILLOLOY.

PARIS 60, RUE DE VARENNE, January 14, 1918.

MADAME:

I am told by Mme. la Baronne de la Grange, then too, I read in the "Matin" the announcement of the magnificent gift which the Daughters of the American Revolution have so graciously given us, and which enables us to take up again our life and reconstruct our homes wantonly destroyed by these modern barbarians, who have left nothing standing to tell of the work of centuries.

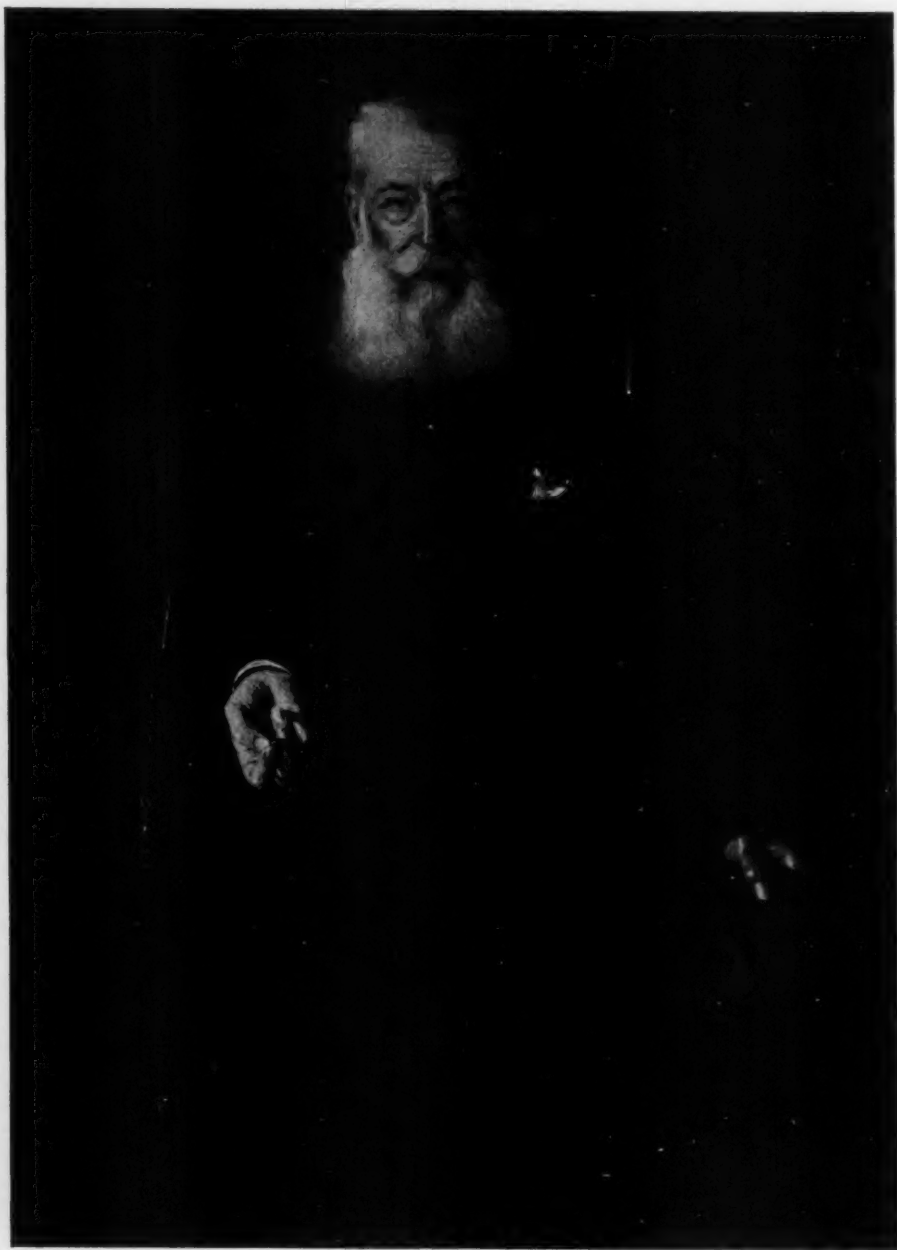
We have not turned our eyes in vain to the generous America who comes to our help in our distress, to aid us in cultivating our land, transformed into a waste and desert by thirty months of dire struggle, without mercy. All must be rebuilt or remade as at the beginning, in this devastated land, which in other days, so fertile and prosperous, is now become a battlefield, where the traditions have been interrupted by three years of war.

You have given us hope! You have lifted our courage! In the name of our citizens, for whom I govern, I place at your feet the expression of our gratitude, when they are once more returned and established in the wooden houses, temporarily provided for them, and there will be many, so numerous that our administration can scarcely provide for them. They will then send to you, and their children will send, the just thanks which you so greatly deserve, for it is by your generosity, that their homes, destroyed by this cruel war, are given back to them.

Madame, I offer my most respectful homage in saying I am your servant,

THE MAYOR OF TILLOLOY,
D'HINNISDAL.

By means of the large sums of money donated by the members of this Society fair progress is already being made in the restoration of the village which was wantonly destroyed by the ruthless Huns in their retreat. A letter from the Baroness de la Grange to Mrs. William Henry



COMTE D'HINNISDAL
Mayor of Tilloloy, 76 years old

Wait, tells of the progress made and the present needs of the villages which have been left destitute in many cases.

95 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ,
December 21, 1917.

DEAR MRS. WAIT:

I wish you could see Tilloloy, the village is beginning slowly to take life. Sixty people have come back to plough the land. They

An expert goes up this week to study the lay of the land and to see if in rebuilding we can't have modern sanitary improvements, like running water, sewerage plant, etc.

If this is possible I will try to get a special gift for this. If you know of any special person who could send a special gift of blankets, linen, or stoves for the houses would you write Mrs. Chanler, 141 East 19th Street, and she can arrange for the transport to France. Those things are hard to get here.



THE RUINS OF TILLOLOY

are living in wooden huts which the government rents for 100 francs a year. We have ten huts and hope to have more soon.

We have a huge tract of land to plough, 500 hectares, or acres, for that friends have given us two tractors, some ploughs, and many other implements.

I am sending you some pictures of the devastation and also a picture of the Mayor.

I am sending you new and larger pictures soon.

We are already baking bricks at Tilloloy in preparation for the spring.

Your letter was splendid and I am sure will bring in good results. How I wish I were in America to help raise money!

Do write me again soon; believe me,

Yours sincerely,

S. LA GRANGE.



FRENCH WAR ORPHAN RELIEF WORK OUTLINED



LISTS of French children who have lost their fathers in the present world war are made up in Paris under the supervision of the Committee of Distribution, of which Marshal Joffre is now the President. Many distinguished men and women, whose names are familiar to us even in this country, are members of this French Committee. The worthiness of each child to receive help is investigated before its name is added to one of the lists, of one hundred names each, sent to this country. Almost as soon as it became known that the War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R., had taken up the relief of the fatherless children of France applications for the names of orphans began to arrive, but, owing largely to the magnitude of the work undertaken and conditions incident to the war, it was the first of October before the lists of contributors and their addresses were ready to be typewritten. On account of the demand of the United States Government for all available clerical help in Washington, D. C., this typewriting could not be done in Memorial Continental Hall and the needs of the Government deprived the typewriting bureau, to which the work was taken, not only of most of its clerks, but later of its office rooms, so it was the last of the month before the two copies and five carbons of the lists comprising the names and addresses of 366 orphans, and the names and addresses of their adopters,

and the amount of money which had at that time been contributed toward the support of each, was ready to accompany the check to Madame Jusserand, the wife of the French Ambassador, who gives a receipt for the money and passes the lists and money on to the Fatherless Children of France Society in New York, which attends to the details connected with getting them over to the French Committee of Distribution. This Fatherless Children of France Society (incorporated 1916), composed of Americans of national and international reputation, has sent over \$36.50 for each of the fifty thousand of these fatherless French children who have been adopted in this country through their efforts.

In the change to French money of the \$13,289.75 contributed by members of this Society which accompanied the 366 names sent to New York, there was enough added to our credit to provide one year's support for twenty more orphans. The sailing of ships is very uncertain (lack of coal, strikes, etc.), so it was November 16 before the 386 names left New York. When our lists finally reached the French Committee of Distribution a communication was sent by it to the Mayor of each town in which these orphans lived at the time their names were placed on the lists (possibly a year or more previously) and sent to this country. It now, of course, takes longer than usual to get the replies from the Mayors enclosing the life certificates of

the children or telling of their death or removal to another locality. The postal money orders are then made out, this first quarterly payment of each \$36.50 mailed to the adopted orphan, and the name of the child and its adopter is thus made a matter of permanent postal record in France. The first D. A. R. payments were mailed by the French Committee about January 10, so the adopters in this country ought now to begin to receive the replies from the children, the money for whose adoption was sent in some instances many months ago; the interest taken in this work and the wish to hear from the orphan, making the time seem even longer than it really is before the reply reaches this country.

Money contributed for the betterment of the conditions of orphans generally can be put to use in half the time required for the completion of the details required to place money in the hands of a certain orphan sent by a certain person. The orphans on the lists are naturally from among the very poor, many of the mothers being farm workers and day laborers. If the child is too young to write the reply of thanks, the mother probably must find some one with more education than she has to write the letter (a teacher, minister or priest).

The second installment of D. A. R.

money left Washington the first part of January; 156 names, accompanied by \$5,530.75. The third left the first part of February, 178 names accompanied by \$5,973.89, and it is now hoped that the lists can be prepared and typewritten so as to accompany a check to France the first part of each month.

Letters mailed to the adopted child soon after its name and address has been received from the War Relief Service Committee will, of course,—if the child is still living at the same address as it was when its name was placed on the list—be received several months before the money can be received, and it was with the object of preventing disappointment and the misunderstanding which might result that the French Committee of Distribution asked that the contributors wait to hear from or of the child from the French Committee before sending money or gifts other than the \$36.50.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Chairman, War Relief Service Committee.

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,
Secretary.

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Ex-officio Member of Committee.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED AT THE FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management on February 21, totaled 740.

The list of States and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 6; California, 13; Colorado, 18; Connecticut, 16; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 16; Florida, 5; Georgia, 22; Illinois, 39; Indiana, 26; Iowa, 48; Kansas, 19; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 6;

Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 36; Michigan, 34; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 39; Montana, 5; Nebraska, 20; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 18; New Mexico, 1; New York, 76; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 8; Ohio, 45; Oklahoma, 12; Oregon, 25; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 10; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 12; Utah, 5; Vermont, 5; Virginia, 9; Washington, 18; West Virginia, 9; Wisconsin, 16; Wyoming, 1; Hawaii, 2.

A REVOLUTIONARY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

By John L. B. Williams



FTER the British occupation of Philadelphia, the unsuccessful attempts of the Continental Army to dislodge them, and Washington's subsequent encampment at Valley Forge for the winter of 1777-78, two great questions presented themselves to the Commander-in-chief of the American forces. The first of these was that of discipline—how the untrained Colonial troops were to be trained to defeat the flower of the British Army. Baron Steuben's joining the Continental forces and his successful work as drill-master solved this problem.

But the second question was still an open one. How was a Quartermaster's Department to be organized? Mifflin, the former quartermaster-general, was under investigation for his conduct of the office. There was little, if any, money available for Congress to grant for the purchase of supplies. And, meanwhile, although the army was housed after a fashion and was improving daily in discipline, there was dire need for food supplies and means of transportation, the latter deficiency having already hampered military movements considerably.

In his need, Washington turned to his staunch friend and able subordinate, General Nathanael Greene, with the request that he take charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Greene was loath to accept the position. Essentially a man of action, and a leader in the field, he knew the task of managing an army's supplies would prove onerous to him. He knew on how little support he could count from Congress. His personal ambitions and desires led him to prefer the line service; as he later wrote General Knox,

"Nobody ever heard of a quartermaster in history." Yet his loyalty to his friend and commander and his ardent passion for the success of the Continental arms led him, after some demurring, to accept the thankless and difficult commission, reserving, however, the right to command in the field.

There were disagreements with the Congress on the terms of his acceptance of the office; but finally an agreement was reached, among the conditions of which were that Greene was to appoint his own subordinates and receive a commission of one per cent. on all money disbursed by his department. From this commission he was to recompense his principal assistants, the entire arrangement not being pleasing to Greene. He, however, agreed to it.

For about two and one-half years he directed the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department with, on the whole, singular success. But a strenuous time he had of it. The work had to be begun from the beginning, previous arrangements having been either lacking or entirely unsuitable. Greene was a man of strong temper. He had to meet and do business with many committees of Congress and of the War Board, which frequently tried to encroach on his rights in the management of the department. At times he was not overtactful in his handling of these bodies.

Many annoying contingencies arose. It was almost necessary to use force to obtain appropriations. When the funds were granted their value, since they were in Continental currency, was slight. Yet, in spite of this unfortunate condition of affairs, of the constant interference with

his work, and of the fact that he was often engaged as a fighting leader, Greene managed his work so well that Washington wrote him:

"When you were prevailed upon to take the office in March, 1778, it was in great disorder and confusion, and, by extraordinary exertions, you so arranged it as to enable the army to take the field the moment it was necessary, and to move with rapidity after the enemy when they left Philadelphia."

This commendation is especially noteworthy in the light of the fact that Greene had had a disagreement with Washington, in which the latter seems to have rebuked Greene severely for some action. Controlling his hot temper, Greene replied in a dignified manner to his superior, saying, in the course of his letter, "Your influence brought me in, and the want of your approbation will induce me to go out." The dispute was settled, apparently, and Greene continued in his old loyal, trusted relationship to the Commander-in-chief.

Details of Greene's management of the Quartermaster's Department are lacking. We know that his work won the appro-

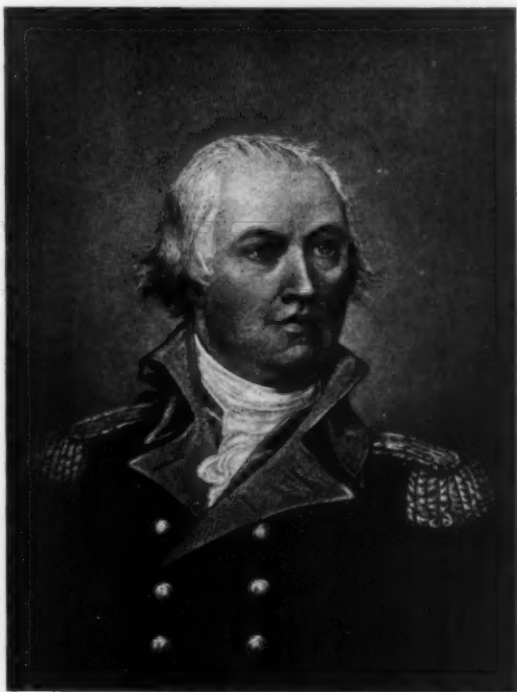
bation of Washington, and that the latter supported Greene against congressional attacks. Greene selected subordinates who were men of integrity and ability. One of his early acts was the establishment of a chain of magazines for the storing of supplies and the success of his work is attested by Washington's

statement just quoted concerning the preparations when the time came for the army to move.

At the Battle of Monmouth, Greene commanded the right wing in addition to performing his duties as quartermaster. Later he was with Sullivan on that general's unsuccessful campaign in Rhode Island. He labored with utmost diligence

to preserve cordial relations between the hot-headed American commander and D'Esterre.

On the whole, the period from September, 1778, to the same time in 1780 was an inactive one in a military sense. No great battles were fought. There was maintained an intermittent sort of warfare, during which Greene's work as quartermaster-general continued without interruption. Money was short. The brief enlistment system in vogue in the



Nath Greene

Continental Army was costly, since the men observed little regard for the public property they used. Congress was unfriendly, a state which may be ascribed to Greene's possible lack of tact in his dealings with them. There were charges made of speculation by some of his employees. Greene himself was said to be getting a great deal of money out of his office, yet he was actually getting nothing, pay in Continental currency being of slight value, and resulting in a far from lucrative remuneration to the recipients of it.

As a result of his difficulties with Congress, Greene in 1779 tried to resign his office; but that body passed a resolution commending the manner in which he had performed his duties. Later he again wrote a letter of resignation, to which he received no reply. The duties of his position were irksome; he could not bear the constant interferences to which he was subjected. A second letter of resignation also elicited no reply from the Congress, but a committee was appointed to investigate his department.

About this time, since it was impossible to provide for them by any other means, the system was devised of having army supplies obtained by having the several states furnish them in kind. Washington objected to the adoption of this method. Greene's views were asked on the matter; he refused to state them until he had been investigated.

His wisdom and tact in this action were questionable. In any case, it did not improve the strained relations that already existed between himself and Congress. After Greene had abandoned the point and had been working diligently to assist the committee, the Treasury Board demanded that he render to it the accounts of his various agents within a time impossibly short, for their

compiling. Greene laid the matter before Congress, from whom he received an adverse decision. Had he not already resigned his office, this action would undoubtedly have caused him to do so.

Greene, in conjunction with a committee composed of Matthews, Schuyler and Peabody, had been working over the various problems of the Quartermaster's Department. A plan for carrying on the work had been formulated by Washington, Schuyler and Greene which the committee proposed to adopt. Congress had in the meantime adopted an absurd system of its own for handling this business.

Before the news of the adoption of this plan reached Washington's headquarters, there arose an opportunity to initiate an offensive movement against the British in New York. Washington requested Greene to make his preparations for it under the then authorized system. Greene's relation to his office was already complicated; and he suspected that the new plan had been adopted, which would make it impossible for him to hold office any longer. Yet he did his best to render the utmost assistance to Washington. However, the arrival of the new congressional plan caused him to resign at once in a letter, whose spirit was decidedly peremptory, to Congress.

This enraged Congress, and, in spite of the fact that Washington and the committee wanted him retained, his resignation was accepted. Indeed, they would have dispensed with his services completely if his standing and reputation with the country at large had not made this impossible. Greene was glad, on the whole, to be out of the office he had not desired. Soon afterwards he was appointed to chief command of the armies of the South as successor to Gates, and there he gained imperishable fame.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers," etc. Editor of the "Journal of William Maclay—United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1791"



WITH the difficulty of obtaining an adequate food supply constantly before them, American housewives of to-day can sympathize with Martha Washington in her efforts to secure good cream for her state dinners. This interesting bit of information regarding the social side of Washington's first administration crops out in the private journal of William Maclay who, with Robert Morris, represented Pennsylvania in the first United States Senate. Under date of June 11, 1789, Maclay records that he dined with Senator and Mrs. Morris: "Mrs. Morris talked a great deal after dinner. She did it gracefully enough, this being a gayer place, and she being here considered as at least the second female character at court. As to taste, etiquette, etc., she is certainly first. I thought she discovered a predilection for New York, but, perhaps, she was only doing it justice; while my extreme aversion, like a jealous sentinel, is for giving no quarter.

"I, however, happened to mention that they were ill supplied with the article of cream. Mrs. Morris had much to say on this subject; declared they had done all they could and even sent to the country all about, but that they could not be supplied. She told many anecdotes on this subject, particularly how two days ago she dined at the President's. A large, fine-looking trifle was brought to table, and appeared exceedingly well indeed. She was helped by the President, but on taking some of it, she had to pass her

handkerchief to her mouth and rid herself of the morsel; on which she whispered to the President: 'The cream of which it is made had been unusually stale and rancid' on which the General changed his plate immediately. 'But,' she added with a titter, 'Mrs. Washington ate a whole heap of it.'"

However much the "court party" may have wished to imitate monarchical forms in the new government, Washington started in his first administration with thoroughly democratic ideas; even to the extent of making personal visits to all the members of Congress, as the following note in Maclay's journal shows: "April 28, 1789—This day I ought to note with some extraordinary mark. I had dressed and was about to set out, when General Washington, the greatest man in the world, paid me a visit. I met him at the foot of the stairs. Mr. Wynkoop [Representative from Pennsylvania] came in. We asked him to take a seat. He excused himself on account of the number of his visits. We accompanied him to the door. He made us complaisant bows—one before he mounted and the other as he went away on horseback."

Washington's plan of paying personal visits lasted less than a week for, under date of May 4, six days later, Maclay records that the visiting program had been abandoned, that the "President is neither to entertain nor receive invitations. He is to have levee days on Tuesdays and Fridays, when only he is to be seen."

Apparently these levees were popular in the Senate, for under date of Friday, June 5, 1789, Maclay records: "About two o'clock the words 'levee' and 'adjourn' were repeated from sundry quar-

are the most important bills before us, and yet we shall throw all by for empty ceremony—for attending the levee is little more. Nothing is regarded or valued at such meetings but the qualifications



WILLIAM MACLAY

"The Father of Democratic Simplicity in Our Government." (U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1791)
From a miniature in the possession of the family of Judge William Maclay Hall, of Pennsylvania

ters of the House. Adjourn to Monday? The Vice-President [John Adams] caught hold of the last, 'Is it the pleasure of the House that the adjournment be to Monday?' A single 'No' would not be heard among the prevailing ayes. Here

that flow from the tailor, barber or dancing-master. To be clean-shaved, shirted and powdered; to make your bows with grace, and to be master of small chat on the weather, play or newspaper anecdote of the day, are the highest

qualifications necessary. Levees may be extremely useful in old countries where men of great fortune are collected, as it may keep the idle from being much worse employed. But here, I think, they are hurtful. They interfere with the business of the public and, instead of employing only the idle, have a tendency to make men idle who should be better employed."

However much this rugged Scotch Presbyterian disliked levees, he attended them from a sense of duty. Describing the levee of Tuesday, May 19, 1789, he records: "Had agreed with sundry of our Pennsylvania friends to go to the levee. General Muhlenberg [Speaker of the House of Representatives] came to me and told me they would meet me in the committee-room. We did so, and went to the levee. I went foremost and left them to follow and do as well as they could. Indeed, they had no great thing of a pattern, for I am but a poor courtier. The company was large for the room. The foreign Ministers were there: Van Berkel, the Dutch Minister (for the first time, I suppose), gaudy as a peacock. Our Pennsylvanians withdrew before me.

"The President honored me with a particular *tête-à-tête*.

"How will this weather suit your farming?"

"Poorly, sir; the season is the most backward I have ever known. It is remarkably so here but, by letters from Pennsylvania, vegetation is slow in proportion there."

"The fruit, it is to be expected, will be safe; backward seasons are in favor of it, but in Virginia it was lost before I left that place."

"Much depends on the exposure of the orchard. Those with a northern aspect have been found by us [in Pennsylvania] to be the most certain in producing fruit."

"Yes, that is a good observation and should be attended to."

"Made my bow and retired."

Calling on ladies seemed to be one of the social duties of congressmen in Washington's first administration. Under date of May 30, 1789, Maclay records: "The Pennsylvanians had agreed to call on Mrs. [Robert] Morris between ten and eleven. Mr. Morris had, yesterday, mentioned that time as convenient time to her. The gentlemen of Congress have, it seems, called on Mrs. Washington and all the congressional ladies. Speaker [Muhlenberg], Wynkoop [Representative], and myself called on Mrs. Morris at half after ten. Not at home. Left our cards. Being in the lady-way, we called to see Mrs. Langdon [wife of senator from New Hampshire] and Mrs. Dalton [wife of senator from Massachusetts]. Found Mr. Langdon; the ladies abroad. This finished the visiting tour."

A week later, June 6th, Maclay paid a visit to Elizabethtown Point where he met a well-known politician at a dinner party. Maclay records: "They had eaten their fish and were sauntering on the porch. I was introduced to the politician—a man plain and rather rustic in his dress and appearance. I had often heard of his being a man of uncommon abilities, and was all attention; but the occasion offered nothing but remarks of the convivial kind. But we learned that the old gentleman, in returning late, was overturned in his sedan-chair and much bruised."

Visiting the home of a Mr. Bell in that vicinity, on the same evening, Maclay records: "I soon found I was not the only member of Congress in this quarter. Most of the Representatives from South Carolina were floating in this neighborhood this evening and all Sunday. The house was filled with decent visitants;

mostly, however, females; and charmingly did they chat it. The almost only subject was the measures that were pursued to detain Congress in New York."

Washington's first appearance in a theater, while President, is recorded by Maclay under date of May 11, 1789: "I received a ticket from the President of the United States to use his box this evening at the theater; being the first of his appearance at the playhouse since his entering on his office. Went. The President, Governor of the State [New York], Foreign Ministers, Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania [Maryland or Massachusetts?], and South Carolina; and some ladies in the same box. I am old, and notices or attentions are lost on me. I could have wished some of my dear children in my place; they are young and would have enjoyed it. Long might they live to boast of having been seated in the same box with the first Character in the world. The play was the 'School for Scandal.' I never liked it; indeed, I think it an indecent representation before ladies of character and virtue. Farce, the 'Old Soldier.' The house was greatly crowded, and I thought the players acted well; but I wish we had seen the 'Conscious Lovers' or some one that inculcated more prudential manners."

Describing Washington's first address to the Senators, Maclay records under date of May 18, 1789, "We proceeded in carriages to the President's. Having no part to act but that of a mute, I had nothing to embarrass me. We were received in an ante-chamber. Had some little difficulty about seats, as there were several waiting. . . . We had not been seated more than three minutes when it was signified to us to wait on the President in his levee-room. The Vice-

President [John Adams] went foremost and the senators followed without any particular order. We made our bows as we entered. . . . The President took his reply [to the Vice-President's speech] out of his coat pocket. He had his spectacles in his jacket-pocket; having his hat in his left hand and the paper in his right. He had too many objects for his hands. He shifted his hat between his forearm and the left side of his breast. But taking his spectacles from the case embarrassed him. He got rid of this small distress by laying the spectacle-case on the chimney-piece. Colonel Humphreys stood on his right, Mr. Lear [Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary] on his left. Having adjusted his spectacles, which was not very easy considering the engagements on his hands, he read the reply with tolerable exactness and without much emotion. I thought he should have received us with his spectacles on, which would have saved the making of some motions. Yet, on the whole, he did as well as anybody could have done. Could the laws of etiquette have permitted him to have been disencumbered of his hat, it would have relieved him much. After having read his reply, he delivered the paper to the Vice-President with an easy inclination; bowed to the company and desired them to be seated."

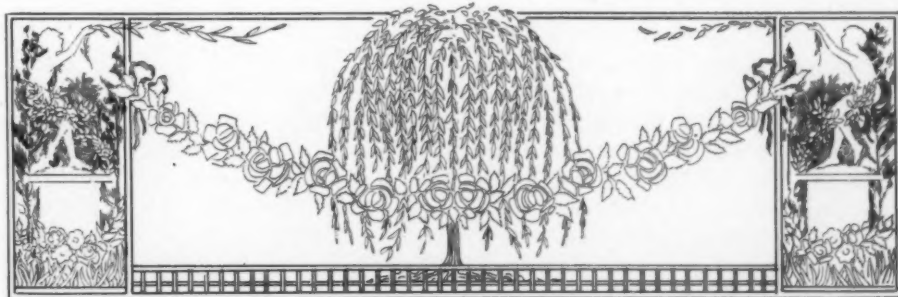
One of the first state-dinners given by Washington is described by Maclay in his journal under date of August 27, 1789: "Went to the President's to dinner. The company were: President and Mrs. Washington, Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, the Governor and his wife, Mr. Jay and wife, Mr. Langdon [Senator from New Hampshire] and his wife, Mr. Dalton [Senator from Massachusetts] and a lady [presumably his wife], a Mr. Smith, Mr. Bassett [Senator from Delaware], myself and Lear and Lewis,

the President's two secretaries. The President and Mrs. Washington sat opposite each other in the middle of the table; the two secretaries, one on each end. It was a great dinner, and the best of the kind I ever was at. First was the soup; fish, roasted and boiled; meats, gammon, fowls, etc. This was the dinner. The middle of the table was garnished in the usual tasty way with small images, flowers [artificial], etc. The dessert was, first, apple pies, pudding, etc.; then iced cream, jellies, etc., water-melons, musk-melons, apples, peaches, nuts.

"It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at. Not a health drank; scarce a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses—and such a buzz of 'Health, sir,' and 'Health, madam,' and 'Thank you, sir,' and 'Thank you, madam,' never had I heard before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in the hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass, and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while, and the bottles passed about; but there was a dead

silence almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies.

"I expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The President told of a New England clergyman who had lost his hat and wig in passing a river called Brunks [Bronx?]. He smiled, and everybody else laughed. He now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject; and what he said was not amiss. Mr. Jay tried to make a laugh by mentioning the circumstance of the Duchess of Devonshire, leaving no effort untried to carry Fox's election. There was a Mr. Smith who mentioned how *Homer* described *Aeneas* leaving his wife and carrying his father out of flaming Troy. He had heard somebody (I suppose) witty on the occasion; but if he had ever read it, he would have said *Virgil*. The President kept a fork in his hand, when the cloth was taken away, I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, however, but played with the fork; striking on the edge of the table with it. We did not sit long after the ladies retired. The President rose, went upstairs to drink coffee; the company followed. I took my hat and came home."



WOMEN TO TRAIN AS PRACTICAL FARMERS



AMERICAN women will lay down knitting needles and bandage rollers and take up the shovel and the hoe as practical farmers at the third encampment of the National Service School, to be held in Washington, D. C., from April 22 until June 1, 1918.

already pledged by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their own service blanks to "maintain a girl at a training camp or attend herself." The National Board of Management of the National Society voted on February 21st to accept the school committee's suggestion.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. ROBERT LANSING, AND THE BRITISH ADMIRAL, SIR DUDLEY DE CHAIR, OF THE BRITISH NAVY, WITH HIS STAFF, ARRIVING TO INSPECT LAST YEAR'S CAMP

A special feature planned for the encampment is a "Company of the States." The National Service School Committee suggested that each State Regent of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, appoint a student to this company, her tuition, uniform and railroad expenses to be met from the money

All arrangements for raising the sums already pledged in these service blanks are in the hands of the State Regents, who, upon their redemption, are to appoint a student to represent their States in this special company. A list of these pledges, compiled from the said service blanks, has been furnished each State

Regent by Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Vice-Director, Eastern Division, War Relief Service Committee.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of its War Service Committee, are members of the main committee in charge of the National Service School and will repre-

which will be the outstanding feature of the school this year; and the food conservation course, which comprises instruction in making liberty bread, etc., has been arranged by experts of the U. S. Food Administration.

The first school encampment, held two years ago at Chevy Chase, Maryland, was devoted to awakening the interest of American women in national prepared-



TELEGRAPH STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE OPEN FIELD

sent the National Society in the management of the third encampment.

Government officials, recognizing the value of the program of war-time training outlined by the committee in charge of the National Service School, have turned over a Federal reservation of twenty-seven acres of land in the District of Columbia for the site of the encampment, the same used last year by the school. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are coöperating in the instruction and commissary arrangements of the camp, and the Department of Agriculture is directing the intensive farming course

ness, and the second encampment, held last year, was to prepare them for Red Cross and other relief work; this year the school curriculum will meet the new war necessities.

Women must be trained to replace men who have been called to the colors. It is the aim of the school that its students should become immediate and valuable assets as government war workers. It desires to stimulate their interest in agriculture and thus lead the way for the vast army of women agricultural recruits whose aid is urgently needed to bring about increased food production.

Red Cross classes will be available for students who have not had that instruction elsewhere.

Intensive reconstruction work will be given students so that upon their return to their homes they will be enabled to teach maimed and crippled soldiers and sailors who thus will not be obliged to leave their homes to receive instruction in ambidextrous work, chair-caning, weaving on looms, modeling and pottery work, and enable them to earn a livelihood.

burn, Miss Amaryllis Gillette, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. Frank Hight, Mrs. Charles L. Hussey, Mrs. Julian James, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Mrs. Leigh Palmer, Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. James M. Thomson, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Vylla Poe Wilson.

The Advisory Committee comprises Major General Hugh L. Scott, Major General George Barnett, Rear Admiral



RETREAT

Lieutenant General Bridges, of the British Army, and his staff, after inspecting camp, attend the ceremonies of "Retreat." The Red Cross nurses on the left, and many of these students at last year's camp, are in France to-day doing their "bit" for Uncle Sam

In telegraphy and telephone operating, there will be practical work taught the students by commercial experts.

The members of the National Service School Committee are: Honorary Commandants, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock; Commandant, Miss Elisabeth E. Poe; Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Lafayette Campbell, Mrs. Frederick Col-

Willard Brownson, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Surgeon General W. C. Braisted, U. S. Navy; Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas, U. S. Army; Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, American Red Cross; Dr. Larkin Glazebrook, and Mr. George E. Poe.

The headquarters of the school is "The Mason House," 1606 20th Street, Washington, D. C. Registration blanks, circulars, and full information can be obtained upon application there.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL



AMERICA, France, and England joined in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington in the Nation's Capital on February 22nd. The patriotic exercises were held under the joint auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Sons of the Revolution, and the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution, and among the 10,000 persons who filled the Sunday Tabernacle were prominent members of these patriotic societies, high government officials, members of the foreign military missions to this country and officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Upon the platform were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent District of Columbia; Hon. James Mortimer Montgomery, of New York, General President, National Society, Sons of the Revolution; the French Ambassador, M. J. F. Jusserand; the Italian Ambassador, Count Macchi di Cellere; and Earl Reading, new British Ambassador and High Commissioner to the United States.

The playing of patriotic airs by the U. S. Marine Band and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Billy Sunday chorus and the audience, and the "Marseillaise" sung by Lieut. Labat, of the French Military Mission, thrilled the audience.

The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim gave the invocation, and the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe pronounced the bene-

diction at the close of the exercises. The reading by Barry Bulkley of "Light Horse," Harry Lee's celebrated eulogy of Washington, and the playing by the U. S. Marine Band of the tune, "The World Turned Upside Down," which was played at Yorktown, in 1781, were two of the special features. Addresses were made by the French Ambassador and Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.

The memory of Washington was extolled by Ambassador Jusserand and victory for the Allies predicted.

"Everybody," said Ambassador Jusserand, "knows the unanimity of feelings of all French people who ever met Washington; how, during our revolution French citizenship was bestowed on him as being 'one of the benefactors of humanity,' and how when he died the French nation went into mourning; officers wore crepe and our flags were flown at half-mast.

"To conduct oneself well is a harder task in days of gloom and anxiety. In both, Washington stands as a model. He knew all the trouble which may result from delays, mishaps and mismanagement, but never thought of a patched-up peace.

"The fight is on. As we shall no more desist than Washington did even at his most perilous hour, the result is certain. The work must be done so that it may not have to be done again. In this we are, all of us, with you whose enthusiasm, valor, resourcefulness and inexhaustible generosity brings us such cheer and comfort."

The Ambassador said that Frederick the Great, who, while entertaining American envoys sent during the revolution to arrange a commercial treaty, wrote his brother, Prince Henry, that he intended "to drag out negotiations so as to take the ride for which fortune shall declare herself." He described as a German invention the story that Frederick had presented Washington with a sword bearing the inscription: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest in the world."

Ambassador Jusserand paid a tribute to "The Star Spangled Banner" by calling it "the flag that has never known defeat, a sure omen of what is to come."

The ambassador declared that although the United States is under a handicap in having to fight across the ocean, "to fight so far from home is your only chance not to have to fight at home."

Triumphant America was pictured by Senator Harding in his address, who said, in part: "There isn't any question among real, red-blooded Americans about our fighting this war to a triumphant ending."

"We have the duty to preserve the inherited covenant of the fathers; we have the obligation to hand on to succeeding generations the very republic which we inherited. If this generation will not sacrifice and suffer, in this crisis of the world, the republic is doomed. If this fortunate people cannot prove popular government capable of defense in a war for national rights, popular government fails. If the impudent assumption of world domination is not thwarted by the entente allies and this people, then civilization itself is defeated. Never since the world began has any nation been able to dominate the world. A mighty, righteous people may influence and help mankind, and I have wished that noble task for this republic, but domination is for

God alone, and His agency is the universal brotherhood of man."

Senator Harding declared that the time has come to apply the maxims contained in Washington's farewell address concerning the pernicious effects of internal dissension in a national emergency.

"In our mighty development we have added to the perils of which Washington warned," asserted the senator. "The danger has not been in party association, but in party appeal or surrender to factions."

"Our growth, our diversification, our nation-wide communication, our profit-bearing selfishness—these have filled the land with organized factions, not geographical, as Washington so much feared, but commercial, industrial, agricultural and professional, each seeking to promote the interests of its own, not without justification at times, but often a menace in exacting privilege and favor through the utterance of political threats. If popular government is to survive, it must grant exact justice to all men and fear none."

"I could utter a prayer for an American benediction to bestow on us the wisdom, the devotion, the faith, and the willingness to sacrifice which strengthened the fathers in their mighty tasks. I wish we might dwell in their simplicity and frugality, and the freedom from envy which attended. I wish I might end the extravagance of governmental and individual life, which add to unrest and rend our strength. It is our besetting sin. We need as much sober thought about what we spend as agitation about what we earn, in every walk of life. No people in \$18 shoes is equipped for the conquering march of civilization."

At the close of the program a gold medal, awarded annually by the District Sons of the Revolution for the best patriotic essay written by a High School student of Washington, was presented to J. Francis Cotter, of Central High School, whose essay won the prize this year. At the request of Mr. Montgomery the gold medal was handed to the young boy by Earl Reading, the British Ambassador.

As the British Ambassador stepped to the edge of the platform the vast audience rose and remained standing.

Earl Reading, who spoke extemporaneously, congratulated young Cotter upon his success, and closed his brief speech with high praise for Washington, stating that the same principles for which

Washington fought and conquered, today animated England and America, and these two countries, Allies in thought and action, would fight shoulder to shoulder until liberty and justice were established throughout the world.

The joint committee having the celebration in charge comprised:

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, chairman, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger and Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson; District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Col. Frederick C. Bryan, Frederick D. Owen and John B. Torbert, and Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, Gen. George Richards, Reeves T. Strickland and Richard B. Watrous.

A BATTLE PRAYER

By Nancy Howard DeFord

O King, Whose mighty outposts are
Beyond the farthest, flaming star,
Round Whose eternal battle-line
Nightly the fixed camp-fires shine,
Welcome Thy servants as they stand
Armed now, O Lord, at Thy command!

Have mercy, still, upon their youth,
Nor let them lose the way of truth:
Let sinners start their lives again
Joining the ranks of fighting-men.
We pray Thy pardon for each one,
For this one service, rightly done.

The above war hymn was written by Miss Nancy Howard DeFord, great-great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.—EDITOR.

O Christ, throughout this final hour,
Keep us our courage, by Thy power;
Still for the honor of our land
Grant us the fortitude to stand,
Our sword unsheathed continually,
Till Death shall come or Victory!

When Thou at last a peace shalt give
And some shall sleep and some shall live,
Join us, we pray Thee, as a whole
In Thy communion, soul to soul;
That those we love and hold most dear
May love us still—both there and here.



PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.

Query: If a Regent resigns in the middle of her term, can the Chapter elect her an honorary Regent since we already have an honorary Regent?

Answer: Yes, unless you have a by-law preventing it. In fact, you can elect every member of the Chapter an honorary Regent if you wish. An honorary office is not a real office. It is simply a compliment and unless there is something in the by-laws on the subject, there is no reason why you should not pay the compliment to any one the Chapter may wish to honor. Of course, the value of the compliment diminishes as the number upon whom it is conferred is increased, and increases with the difficulty by which it is obtained. Therefore it should require at least two-thirds if not a three-fourths vote to elect a member to an honorary office. It does not give any privilege whatever except to attend the meetings of the Chapter and to speak.

Query: Is it permissible for a Chapter to give an honorary regent the power to vote on the Board of Management?

Answer: No. It is not permissible unless your by-laws provide for it. As an honorary office is not a real parliamentary office the privilege of voting either in the Chapter or the Board of Management does not go with it. A Chapter has just as much right to place upon the Board of Management an honorary member or an honorary secretary as an honorary Regent. For honorary officers see page 267, R. O. R.

Query: What is the correct procedure when the secretary is asked to "Cast the ballot"?

Answer: The secretary is not asked, but is directed or ordered, to cast the ballot for a certain person for a specified office. In such case she writes the name of the candidate on a blank piece of paper, and standing she says, "Madam Chairman, by order of the club I cast its ballot (or, unanimous ballot) for Mrs. A for treasurer." She then hands the ballot to the chairman and resumes her seat. The chairman standing, says: "The ballot (or, unanimous ballot) of the club has been cast for Mrs. A for treasurer, and she

is therefore elected treasurer." This is not a vote by ballot, but a *viva voce* vote, and cannot be done legally if the by-laws require the election to be by ballot. See R. O. R., page 194, 202.

Query: Should the president stand during the transaction of business?

Answer: She should stand while putting a question, while giving her reasons for a decision on a point of order, and while speaking on an appeal. While members are speaking in debate the chairman should be seated and should pay strict attention to the debate as the remarks are addressed to the chairman. At all other times it is optional with her whether she sits or stands. In a very large assembly, it may be advisable for the chairman to stand whenever speaking in order to make herself heard through the entire hall.

Query: If a club has an auditor who makes a yearly report, is the treasurer's report accepted at the monthly business meeting, or referred to the auditor?

Answer: The club should never accept the treasurer's report. If the club wishes to act on the monthly reports, they should be audited and the club should vote on accepting the auditor's report which carries with it approval of the treasurer's report. A vote accepting a treasurer's report that has not been audited does not relieve the treasurer from responsibility in any way. The club's vote is valueless, because the club has no evidence as to the accuracy of the report except the report itself which was made by the interested party. As explained, page 251, R. O. R., it is better for the treasurer to have the auditor audit his report before it is presented at the meeting. If this is not done, then as soon as the treasurer's report is made, the chairman says: "The report is referred to the auditor," no motion or vote being necessary. In many clubs the receipts and expenses for the month are so small that it would seem useless to audit the monthly reports. These reports are made only for information and no action should be taken on them. Quarterly, or semi-annual reports of the treasurer should usually be required which should be audited. In some clubs the financial work is so insignificant that it would suffice to audit only the annual report. The conditions vary so greatly that each club must adopt its own rule on this subject.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

Monticello Chapter (District of Columbia)
The fence erected around original milestone No. 8 of the boundary line of the District of Columbia was dedicated at 2 o'clock, October 14, 1916, by members of "Monticello" Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. Alfred E. T. Hausmann, Regent, presiding.

Milestone No. 8 is located at Blue Springs on the Maryland side of the Potomac River, opposite Alexandria.

The ceremonies were attended by a large number of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent of the District, and Fred Woodward made addresses.



MEMBERS OF THE MONTICELLO CHAPTER,
MRS. HAUSMANN REGENT

"In stones there are sermons" was the theme of Mrs. Brumbaugh's address. She pointed out the significance of the original placing of the stone to help mark the original ten square miles of the Federal city.

Mr. Woodward related anecdotes dealing with the establishment of the District boundary.

Mrs. Barbour also gave a short talk on the work she has done in locating these stones.

A beautiful wreath was placed on the stone after it was unveiled by two children, Elizabeth and Trimble Sawtell, dressed in Colonial costumes.

A basket luncheon was served by the members of the Chapter prior to the ceremonies.

MRS. AMY F. HAMMOND,
Historian.

Constitution Chapter (District of Columbia) held its dedication ceremony at Dis-



MRS. ELLA S. KNIGHT

Regent Constitution Chapter at the time the money was contributed to restore and protect the milestones marking the District of Columbia

trict of Columbia Milestone No. 5, situated on Queens Chapel Road, on October 20, 1917.

The program comprised the following speakers: Mrs. James I. Parker, Regent of the Chapter; Mrs. Wallace W. Hanger, Vice-

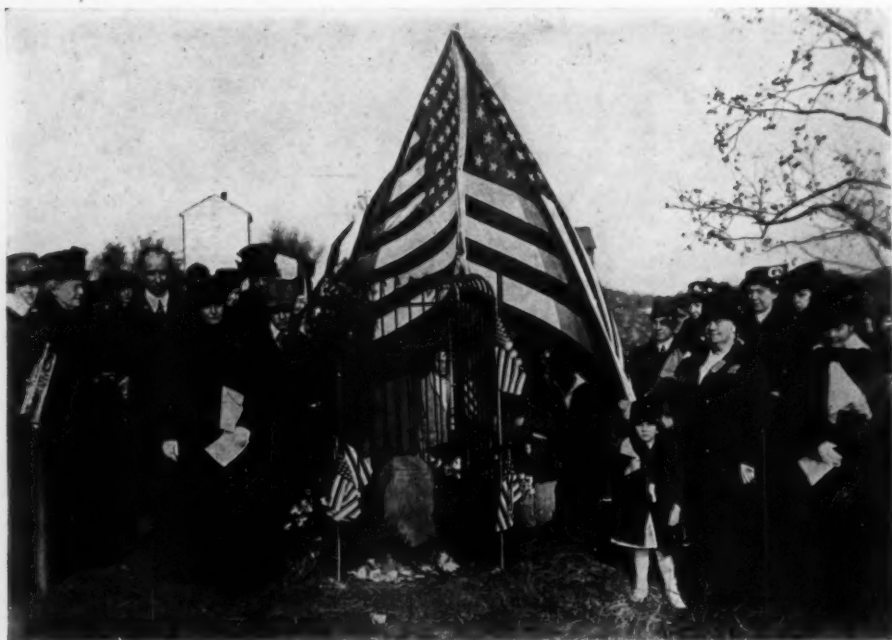
President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent, D. C.; Mrs. Alexander M. Gorman, State Historian; Mrs. George P. Conway, Chairman Milestone Committee; Mrs. Velma S. Barber, Secretary Milestone Committee; Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General, pronounced the benediction. The committee in charge of the dedication ceremonies comprised Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Mrs. Harry B. Denham, and Mrs. Frank T. Shull. Greetings were read from the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, assisted by

The French engineer, Major L'Enfant, began the work of placing the milestones around the District, and it was completed by Major Ellicott and Lieutenant Roberdeau in 1791-92.

Major Ellicott was from Maryland and while eminent as an engineer he at one time was a professor of mathematics at West Point, at which place he died and his grave is there.

Lieutenant Roberdeau was a Virginian and had charge of quarrying and bringing the stones to the District. He afterwards attained the rank of major and was one of the surveyors who settled the boundary line between the United States and Canada.



DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILESTONE NO. 5

On October 20, 1917, by Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia

Worth Bagley Ellsworth and little Roberdeau Allison, a great-great-granddaughter of Major Isaac Roberdeau, unveiled the fence and stone, which were artistically decorated with the flag and flowers. This stone, when taken by the Chapter to restore, was lying at about an angle of 45 degrees and almost buried in the ground.

The little great-great-granddaughter of Major Andrew Ellicott, Miss Annie Ellicott Kennedy, who lives in California, sent the money to straighten and restore the stone, and a telegram was read from her.

The Old Thirteen Chapter (Chariton, Iowa) celebrated its twenty-second anniversary with a luncheon at the "Bates Hotel" with an impromptu program with Dr. Jeannette Throckmorton as toastmistress. At this dinner, committee reports of "Patriotic Day" were given; and although this program had been planned six months before, by chance it fell at a most opportune time to arouse true and vigorous patriotic enthusiasm, April 6, 1917, the day our President proclaimed our country had entered the world war. The Chapter was divided into com-

mittees, six in number, one for each of our school buildings, and endeavored to make this day a real Red (white and blue) Day for the teachers and children by suitable speeches and services, feeling the need of keeping the dear old flag and all patriotic emblems before the children.

Soon after the Chapter called a meeting and decided to print and mail to the presidents of every organization in the country an invitation to meet with us and organize a "Red Cross" Chapter; this was effectively carried out and resulted in what is now a large and useful working Red Cross.

We, as D. A. R.'s have been glad to do our part in giving State Flags to our Iowa Regiments as they are formed to go "over there," and are proud to state that one of them is now in France; we are also pleased that one flag will be placed in the State Capitol, a gift to the governor; and have likewise sent our donation to the flag to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., we hope before the next Congress.

Our Chapter of 44 members gains a few members each year and loses some, so numerically we are not strong; but all are interested greatly in our National Defence League.

We have sent 125 knitted garments, and are making a complete "housewife" for each boy going into service from our city; many of us sent comfort kits to the boys "over there" for Christmas; and many packages and goodies to our "adopted boys" in the service, and have Red Cross sewing and knitting as part of our every-day work.

I must mention some of our social times, as we, like our soldier boys, must keep up the joyous side of life. As my dear soldier son wrote me, "I do believe it is a duty to be joyful, in order to shame the Devil back into Hell where he finds his extremest efforts cannot kill all joy in this world," so we had a most joyful evening at the home of one of our members, Dr. Throckmorton and her two sisters, Maud and Anne, ably assisted by their mother who is most clever and unique in her ways of entertaining. The Chapter was entertained by a musical drama, a love story formed by the names of old familiar songs, which had to be guessed alone by the melody played upon the piano. A pseudo-art gallery added much fun and taxed one's brains in the guessing. The home was decorated with Revolutionary and Civil War mementos, and the evening finished with a dinner wherein all had a "feast of reason and flow of soul."

Our Chapter is placing a large boulder in the Court House Park, as the old Mormon Trail passed over that spot of ground.

SARA WALKER STUART.

Mexico-Missouri Chapter (Mexico, Mo.).

The year 1917 has been a prosperous one for our Chapter. There are sixty resident members and forty-four non-resident members. Death has claimed two of the charter members, Mrs. Elizabeth Grantham Emmons and Mrs. Ella Forrest Guthrie.

Each national holiday is appropriately observed and monthly meetings are held at which the business is transacted and social hour is enjoyed.

The treasurer's report shows the following: Receipts: Colonial tea, Feb. 22, \$17.40; Flag Day offering, \$34.30; War Relief offering, \$60; Treasure and Trinket Fund, \$25; 56 lbs. old linen donated for bandages. Disbursements: State Treasury for Red Cross, \$34.30; Ambulance Fund, \$25; Y. M. C. A., \$25; Camp Mother Fund, \$10; soldier's comfort kits, \$5; local Red Cross, \$30; local hospital, \$17.40; Ozark School, \$5; Xmas box sent to soldiers, \$50.

The members are actively engaged in Red Cross sewing, surgical dressings, and knitting.

MRS. CRETE CALDWELL BOTTS,

Recording Secretary.

Lone Tree Chapter (Greensburg, Ind.)

held their February meeting with Mrs. Charles Ryan.

This society has done splendid war relief work. The ladies sewed for the Red Cross until the work of knitting for the Navy was assigned them by the National Society. Two hundred and twenty-one knitted garments have been sent to the Navy League and twenty-five complete sets to the conscripted boys from this Decatur county who have no one to knit for them, and more yarn has been ordered. A complete set consists of one helmet, a sweater, scarf, one pair of wristlets, and two pairs of socks.

The Board of Management went before the county council and asked for assistance, and they appropriated \$100 which was used to buy yarn.

Indiana D. A. R. will purchase and equip an ambulance to be sent to the front. This Chapter paid the per capita 85 cents asked for this splendid movement.

There are over one hundred thousand Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States.

Arrangements are being made to invest \$100,000 in the Third Liberty Loan. Lone Tree Chapter voted \$1 per member for this purpose. Three candidates for membership were elected.

The subject for the afternoon was "Indiana's Forests," which was most ably given by Miss Mary Woolverton. Mrs. Winona Crisler Deiwert sang "Tenting To-night," and Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler conducted the discussion of current events.

Sewing for the Red Cross and knitting were engaged in by the ladies present.

WINONA CRISLER DEIWERT,
Recording Secretary.

Else Cilley Chapter (Nottingham, N. H.)

Upon one of the most notable historic sites in the old Granite State—the square at Nottingham, whence marched to battle for the patriot cause as brave a body of citizen soldiery as ever took up arms for the right, immediately upon receipt of the news from Concord and Lexington in April, 1775, there occurred, on the last anniversary of our national independence, an event of which it is proper that some record should be made in these pages, the same being the formal dedication of a monument to the memory of four distinguished citizens of the town, all officers of note in the Revolutionary service, and in the militia of the State, influential in public life and held in highest respect in the community and the State.

This monument had been erected on the square, through the active instrumentality of Else Cilley Chapter, D. A. R., of Nottingham, Mrs.

Mary B. Cilley, present Regent, the committee to raise the necessary funds including besides the Regent, Charlotte Butler Stevens, a niece of General Benjamin F. Butler, and Miss Laura A. Marston, past Regent. It is of Concord, Quincy and West-erly granite, sixteen feet in height, and is surmounted by the figure of a minute man.

Else Cilley Chapter, D. A. R., organized in Nottingham in 1898, has done much in the way of marking historic sites. A boulder and bronze tablet has been placed in memory of General Marston on the site of the first block house in town (in the section now Deerfield), a boulder to Captain Joseph Cilley, who first

settled in Nottingham, a marker to General Henry Dearborn, and one on the site of the first log cabin built by Captain Cilley, being a part of the Chapter's work, which has culminated in the splendid monument dedicated on the Fourth, 1917.

The exercises incident to the dedication opened at 10.30 A.M., with a concert by Nevers' Band of Concord, followed by a reception at the famous Cilley mansion, which has been the family home for more than a century, Mrs. Mary Butler Cilley, Regent of the Chapter,

who is not only the great-granddaughter by marriage of General Joseph Cilley, but the great-great-granddaughter of General Henry Butler, being assisted in receiving by Miss Laura A. Marston, past Regent, Miss Amanda Stevens and Miss Charlotte Butler Stevens. Refreshments were served in connection with the reception.

Following the reception the dedicatory exercises proper opened with the singing of "America" by the audience, nearly a thousand people being assembled. Prayer was offered by the Rev. I. D. Mor-

rison of Nottingham. The statue was then unveiled by six children—Elizabeth, Josephine, Mary Louise and Frederick Fernald of Nottingham, and Joseph and Robert Burley of Brookline, Mass. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was then sung, following which Miss Laura A. Marston, past Regent, delivered the address of welcome, to which Miss Anna Wallace of Rochester, for the New Hampshire D. A. R., responded. Patriotic remarks of fitting character by General Jonathan P. Cilley, of Rockland, Me., and Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Brookline, Mass., concluded the forenoon program, which was felicitously



MONUMENT TO NOTTINGHAM'S FOUR GENERALS

Dedicated July 4, 1917

carried out under the direction of Dr. Fred Fernald as president of the day.

After a generous lunch, furnished by Nardini of Concord, served on the green by a corps of young ladies, the afternoon program, the more important feature of the day, was in order. This consisted of music by the band and two notable addresses, the first by John Scales of Dover, of historical and biographical interest, covering in detail the record of the four generals in whose honor the monument was erected, and the second a patriotic address, which may fittingly be characterized as an oration, by Colonel John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth. Both were of high literary merit, listened to with close attention, and commanded universal commendation.

Cumberland Chapter (Nashville, Tenn.), organized February 1, 1893, was the first Chapter in this city. It started with 14 charter members, and now has 144. It has lost 55 by death and transfers to other Chapters.

This Chapter while seeking after the higher ideals of life has made its special work along educational lines.

Our special work for 1918 is: aiding the education of white Tennessee Mountain children; locating and marking historic sites; maintaining a shelf of lineage and historical books at Carnegie Library, for the use of Cumberland Chapter, subject to the rules of the Library, and open to endowment; assisting in support of scholarship at Peabody, in the Rural Life Department.

But we have been so full of doing our bit in helping our soldier boys make history, that we have given it the greater share of our thoughts and attention. We had a great annual State Convention, where there was not a jarring note in our three days' session, when we had our sisters from over the state with us. Perhaps the Daughters felt that this terrible world war, which is tearing the heart-strings of the women of our country, is a tie that brings us too close together to worry over the small things of life. Knitting was the order of the day, and many of the Daughters were indefatigable in this beautiful service. The fact was brought out that in one of the Thirteen Original Colonies only one-third of the present population are native born, hence the necessity of educating this foreign element to the ideals of this country, for our safety and protection and in justice to these aliens, and make them true American citizens. A beautiful resolution offered and passed was that every Daughter offer a silent prayer at 12 o'clock each day for a speedy peace of the world. Think of the prayers of 150,000 women rising

like incense to heaven every day in unison.

Our Daughters, one and all, have pledged their time and strength in helping in war work, for they feel this war must be won, and deep in our hearts is the slogan:

All over our land rings the story
Of loyalty, fervent and true,
One flag, and that flag is Old Glory,
Alike for the Gray and the Blue.

(J. H. JEWETT.)

MRS. LILLIAN PAYNE TOTTEN,
Historian.

White Plains Chapter (White Plains, N. Y.) On Flag Day, June 14, 1916, the Chapter gave a large card party on the lawn of the Regent, Mrs. Lockwood, for the flag fund to keep in repair and renew when necessary the flag that flies every day over the monument on Chatterton Hill which marks the field where the Battle of White Plains was fought on October 28, 1776.

On the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Battle of White Plains our Chapter placed, with simple ceremonies, the official D. A. R. markers on the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers in the Rural Cemetery, namely, those of Captain John Falconer, Captain Daniel Horton, and Lieutenant Gilbert Taylor. After the exercises the annual luncheon was held in the ballroom of the White Plains Club.

Several very delightful social meetings were held during the year. At the one in November, Dr. Mary Crawford Shuster was the speaker. She was the only woman surgeon on the staff of the American Ambulance Corps at their hospital near Paris, and having lately returned to America, gave a most interesting first-hand account of the work and conditions among the wounded soldiers. The local branch of the Red Cross was especially invited to attend this meeting. At other meetings, historical papers were read by members of the Chapter and musical programs were enjoyed. The Washington's Birthday Party was a great success.

The annual D. A. R. service was held in the Memorial Methodist Church on February 21, when the pastor, Rev. Herbert E. Wright, preached an able patriotic sermon. The Regent, Mrs. J. T. Lockwood, entertained at a large social meeting in April when ex-Senator Howard R. Bayne was the speaker of the afternoon, his subject being the "Administration of Washington."

The Chapter again offered a prize for the best historical essay by a pupil of the White Plains High School, on the chosen theme "General Thomas Thomas." The prize was won by Miss Ruth Field.

At one of the regular meetings the Chapter endorsed the National Society's stand for preparedness. The flag code was printed on cards of two sizes and about one thousand copies distributed. Ninety-eight dollars was raised for the benefit of our local Company L of the Tenth Regiment, now in the National Army, and many minor objects have been attained and patriotic work carried on along various lines, but the greatest work accomplished during the year was that of purchasing and the restoring of the Washington Headquarters at North White Plains. It had, for some time, been the aim and de-

tically over, and he was only waiting for the peace treaties to be consummated, to disband his army.

After careful consideration of plans the Chapter went before the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, with a petition asking them to buy the headquarters for the county that it might be preserved and used as an historical museum for our time and for the generations to come. Much deliberation followed, but the board finally voted to purchase the property and to maintain it. Then came the question of establishing a precedent. As far as it is known,



SHOWING FRONT OF WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS AT WHITE PLAINS

And some of the guests assembled for the celebration of the opening of the house to the public in the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, October 28, 1917

sire of our Chapter to have this long neglected house made famous by the great commander-in-chief, restored and set apart as a cherished landmark of Revolutionary days. Accordingly, during the summer of 1916 the Chapter secured an option on the property and then set about finding ways and means to complete the purchase of this historic building in which General Washington stayed during several periods, altogether longer than in any other house in the State of New York while the war was in actual progress. Though his stay at the Hasbrouck House in Newburgh was of greater duration, the Revolution was then prac-

Westchester is the first county to take title to an historic site. After the vote was cast in favor of buying the property, it was necessary for the Board of Supervisors to have the right granted it to carry on the project. This required the preparation of a bill to be placed before the State Legislature asking that body to pass a special act empowering the county to make the purchase. The act was duly passed and was signed by Governor Whitman on April 23, 1917, and after some delay the sale was completed. All this meant a great deal of detail work which was ably carried to a successful conclusion by the Regent's efforts, with the assistance of the members of the White

Plains Chapter, D. A. R. After the purchase was made the supervisors appointed a Board of Governors for the property, consisting mainly of Chapter members headed by the Regent, and two or three prominent men of the county.

The Chapter then undertook to raise the money needed and to repair and restore the headquarters. Though the house was practically the same as when Washington made it his home, there was much to be done, and it was carried forward with so much energy and efficiency that we were able to open the house to the public on the 141st anniversary of the Battle of White Plains. It was most fitting that the annual celebration of Battle Day should be held there, and it was a very happy occasion for the Chapter members who were thus repaid for their long months of hard work. The Regent, in a short address, turned over the restored house to the

county; the chief speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D.D., who was followed by several other prominent men who spoke briefly. Among the guests of honor were: Mrs. Charles Whitman, the wife of the governor; Mr. Louis Ames, president of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.; Hon. Cornelius Pugsley; Hon. F. M. Thompson, Mayor of the City of White Plains; Mr. Charles Millard, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Alexander McMillan Welch, the famous architect who is an authority on Colonial architecture, to whom the Chapter is most grateful for his generous assistance in supervising the work of restoration.

Thus with a grateful sense of good work done we look forward to our new plans for the D. A. R. year which has just begun.

ELIZABETH G. H. COLES,
Historian.

PENNIES

By Theodosia Garrison
(of The Vigilantes)

(PARIS, Jan. 8.—Children of the public schools of Paris have sent circulars to the school children throughout France asking them to subscribe one cent each for the adoption of American war orphans.

The movement was introduced at the Bercy School in Paris in recognition of the action of American school children in adopting French war orphans.)

Jeanne and Pierre and the little Marie
Are sending their pennies over the sea
To "Les petits Americains," left as they,
Fatherless, comfortless in a day.

Pitiful pennies—yet each must seem .
Like the hoarded wealth of a miser's dream
To these who have cheerless days to live
Before that penny is theirs to give.

Pitiful pennies—yet never a king
Gave a more wonderful, perfect thing—
The choicest gem of his treasury—
Than Jeanne, Pierre and the little Marie.

O courteous hearts and generous,
Great is the giving you send to us—
How can we take with undimmed eyes
The fruit of your baby sacrifice?

We may forget in the coming years
Something of horror and pain and tears—
But never, as long as love may stand,
The little coin in the outstretched hand.

Jeanne and Pierre and the little Marie
Are sending their pennies over the sea.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate communication must be accompanied by a three-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the *MAGAZINE*.

ANSWERS

3240. GARWOOD.—My ancestor Thomas Garwood born 1778, died 1837 (1) married 1797, Hannah Rea, born 1778 died 1815. She was the daughter of Robert and Rebecca Rea and they had nine children. I have the name and birthdates of all and many of their wife's names. Thomas Garwood married (2) a cousin of his first wife's named Hannah Rea, also she was the daughter of John and Frances Rea. She was born 1797, died 1836. They were married 1815. They had eight children. I have their birthdates. My great-grandfather was a son of the first Hannah Rea.

Have you any information that will give me any help to establish Revolutionary service in this line on either the Garwood or Rea Side? —*Mabel Garwood*, Plymouth, Ill.

5102 BLAIR.—The Blairs of Londonderry, N. H., are (in part) included in the Blair Genealogy compiled by Emily Wilder Leavitt and the late William Blair of Chicago. There is no record of any James Blair that states he was married to Esther Roffe or Rolf, but there is a James Blair mentioned who might have been he. This was the son of Lieutenant James Blair whose wife was Isabella. He was an officer in the British army and died in Londonderry, N. H., in 1745, leaving the following children: James (no data); David, born in Londonderry, April 23, 1729; Alexander, born in Londonderry, February 21, 1731; Rebecca (married Mr. Glackson); Margaret (married Ord).

Lieutenant James Blair was a son of David Blair who died in Ireland. He was a cousin to Captain William Blair, mariner, of Boston. He emigrated with a brother John and sisters Elizabeth and Rachel (Lore) in 1718 from County Derry, Ireland. These Blairs are believed to have been near kin to the Blairs of Worcester, Mass. (Robert Blair, 1683-1774). The original Ulster immigrant of this family was James Blair who came from Scotland to Aghadoc, County Derry, about 1645. He married Rachel Bozd and is said to have been a relative of Rev. Robert Blair of St. Andrews, the famous covenanter who came to Ireland in 1623. The Nova Scotia branch of this family claims that Robert Blair, of Worcester, Mass. (1683-1774), was a son of Colonel Robert Blair, one of the defenders of Derry. The Londonderry, N. H., Blairs sent a number of men into the Continental Army. One was a James Blair born in Ireland in 1763, who was in Washington's Life Guard at the age of nineteen. He married Mary Chaffee and died in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1822. There were, however, some Tories among them.—*Eleanor M. H. Moore*, 1708 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5108. EGGLESTON.—My Revolutionary ancestor Eliab Eggleston was born in Stonington, Conn., 1762, and I would be very glad to obtain any data throwing any light on his ancestry.—*Minnie A. Lewis Pool*, Waverly, Iowa.

5118. WELLBORN.—In North Carolina

records I find William Wellborn mentioned in 1771, but this William married Hepsibah Stearns. I joined the Daughters on Thomas Wellborn of Georgia, born in North Carolina, 1762, died in Wilkes County, Georgia, married Sarah Wellborn. In my family Bible is a note which says Thomas had two uncles who fought in battle of Lexington, North Carolina. I always thought this William was one. I have a great deal of data, but can't get to it just now of the Wellborns from 1690. I have been trying to get my records for Colonial Dames, have everything down to Thomas, but can't decide which man was his father, then all dates from him.

In your search have you any record of Sarah Wellborn, born, I think, in North Carolina in 1761, died in Georgia, first married a Cloud and then her cousin Thomas Wellborn? I think she was the daughter of William but have no proof.—*Mrs. Tee Abraham*, 1119 Sixth Street, Arkadelphia, Ark.

5127. FULLER-FISHER.—Colonel Daniel Fisher (known as Colonel, but not one in reality), born in Dedham, Mass., March 29, 1744, died in Belfre, Ohio, August 14, 1824, married at Dedham, Mass., May 23, 1770, Sybil Draper, born 1750, died 1823. Their children were: Daniel, born January 1, 1771; Nathaniel, born March 24, 1773, married Mary Wilcox; Elizabeth, born May 1, 1774, married Bartholomew Gilman; Catherine, born April 30, 1776, married Captain Stephen Draper; Mary (Polly?), born November 24, 1779, married George Ellis; Captain Andrew, married October 1, 1781, Mary Grey. Hannah, born September 3, 1783, married Seth Fuller; Deborah Anne, born September 20, 1785, married George Dana; William, born May 15, 1788, married (first) Polly Ellis, (second) Julia Johnson; Seth, born October 2, 1791.

Colonel Daniel Fisher assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of Minute Man, Corporal, Lieutenant and Captain of Militia. His services were as follows: As a private he appears among the Minute Men of Dedham under Captain Joseph Quild in Colonel Groaton's Regiment at the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and having spent thirteen days on the march, received for his services 18S-7d. Next he appears as a corporal in the same company, October 5, 1775. Then a lieutenant in Captain Abel Richard's company, March 23, and October 2, 1788. Then First Lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Battell's company from January 26, 1779, after that September 12, 1780, he is commissioned a Captain in Colonel McIntosh's First Suffolk Regiment, September 22, 1782, he holds

the same position in Major Joseph Cushing's Regiment serving at Hull one month and seven days. Thus though only a Minute Man he practically continued to be soldier through the whole war.

Subsequently he appears to have become a Colonel of Militia and ever afterward was known by this title.

The reference for the above is: "Ancestors and Children of Colonel Daniel Fisher and His Wife Sybil Draper," compiled and arranged by Robert Stewart, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.—(*Miss*) *Jessie Blair*.

5150. WOODS.—Wanting to know who George Woods married. He was my uncle, since I am a daughter of Sampson Woods. George Woods married Jane Davis. I believe her father's name was Braxson Davis. I would be glad to hear from the one who sent the query. This George Woods has two daughters living in Atlanta, Georgia. There were three sons, but all are dead.—*Emma Woods King*, 1223 W. S. G. Avenue, Springfield, Ill.

5152 VAN ANTWERP-WYCOFF.—Elizabeth Wycoff married John Van Antwerp in 1845 (born February 1, 1824), was daughter of Ralph Naphus Wycoff and Sarah (Carmine) his wife. Ralph Naphus (born February 6, 1794, died January 13, 1866, was son of Nicholas Wycoff and Susannah (Flagg). Nicholas (born February 16, 1767, died October 30, 1851), was son of John and Sarah (Ammerman) Wycoff.

These records came from the old Dutch Reformed Church of Neshanic, New Jersey. The family went from New Jersey to Mercer County, Ky., and later to Switzerland County, Indiana. John was a descendant of Nicholas Cornelius who came from Holland to Long Island about 1636. I have much more information.—*Mrs. Willis Holiman*, Spencer, Ind.

5157. PETTIBONE.—John Pettibone, born —, married 16th, February, 1664, died 15th, July, 1713. Sarah Eggleston, born 28th, March, 1643, married, 16th, February, 1664, died 8th, July, 1713. Have no record of Stephen Pettibone, being descended from John Pettibone through the sons, Samuel, Jonathan, Giles and Levi.—*Augusta Pettibone Bunult Buell*, Louisiana, Mo.

5168. PALMER.—The father of Submit Palmer who married Samuel Chesebro, January 10, 1765, was Nehemiah Palmer and wife Submit Palmer. I do not find any Revolutionary ancestry on the Palmer line. Submit Chesebro was my great-grandmother and I have a tablespoon that belonged to her.—*Jessie C. Larkin*.

5172. ALLEN.—Have you any Allen records

or can you suggest any way in which I may secure same? My great-great-grandfather, William Allen Kinnison, was either a nephew or a grand-nephew of Ethan Allen. I should like to trace the family back to Revolutionary times or beyond if possible.—(*Miss Eunice J. Stockwell*, Greenville, Miss.)

5169. COLE-KINNE.—My mother, nearly 82, can remember her grandparents perfectly, Hezekiah Brown and Elizabeth (Lizzie) Cole. They came to Norwich, New York, from Connecticut in February, 1800, with ox teams. Elizabeth Cole was born in 1783, just where, we never knew. Tradition says her father's name was Morgan; her mother died at her birth, and Lizzie was adopted and brought up by her grandparents, *Thomas and Miriam Cole*, and always went by the name of Cole. One of her daughters was named Miriam, and mother remembers her grandmother used to be proud of Kinne blood.

The Coles of Oxford, New York, were close relatives. We always supposed the Coles came from Sterling, Conn. (formerly Voluntown), and the Browns came from Scituate, Rhode Island. But the town histories and vital statistics do not record the marriages needed.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, 1610 16th Street, Superior, Wis.

5073. CRAWFORD.—I cannot give the birth dates of the children of Colonel William Crawford, but hope to obtain them through a search in the Pension Office. His widow, Hannah Crawford, was pensioned after the death of Colonel William Crawford, at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1782 (not 1783 as E. M. M. has it). Colonel Crawford was born in Virginia, but had removed to Pennsylvania and lived in Westmoreland County where his will is on record, probated September 10, 1782. This will disposes of land in Virginia and in Ohio. The heirs were wife, Hannah; son John; grandsons (sons of John) Moses and Richard; Anne McCormick, daughter of William and Effe McCormick; Anne Connell and her four children, William, James, Nancy and Polly. The testators' three children were John Crawford, Effe (Crawford) McCormick and Sarah (Crawford) Harrison. There is a tablet in the public square at Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., erected to the memory of Colonel William Crawford for whom the county was named. It describes him as "The Friend of Washington and Lafayette." I would like to ask E. M. M. whether she has the ancestry of Colonel William Crawford? Did he descend from Patrick Crawford who married Nancy Blair (1624-1691) in Ireland? These were the Crawfords of Crawford's Burn, County Donn, Scottish refugees in Ulster. Nancy Blair was born in Ayrshire, Scotland,

and came to Ireland (an infant in arms) in 1625 with her parents, Brice Blair and Esther Peden. The old Raloo Graveyard at Larn, County Autrian, has a tombstone with the following inscription:

"In memory of Nannie Blair, ye wife of Patrick Crawford who died 21st, February, 1691."

I have heard that Nannie Blair Crawford was the heroine of many exploits at the time of the Persecution and that she saved the life of her family more than once by her shrewdness. She had at least one son, John Crawford, who married Nancy McCullough, and possibly there were others.

These Crawfords were near kin to the Lyles, Paxtons, Houstons, and Blairs in Virginia; also to many other pioneers in Pennsylvania and the south. The first place of settlement of these pioneers was near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A large colony went down from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1740 or thereabouts, to the Virginia Valley because of the Indian troubles in Cumberland County, Pa. Many families separated at this time. There are Pennsylvania lines collateral to nearly all the Virginia Valley families. The company of four hundred were commanded by Colonel William Crawford in 1782, was recruited almost entirely from Westmoreland County, Pa., but many of the members were Virginians by birth or closely related to Virginia families.

It has always been said that the north-western part of Pennsylvania was settled by the Virginia troops, especially Crawford and Mercer counties, where there were also a lot of Huguenots brought over in a colony by Admiral Dome.

E. M. M. may find Crawford collaterals who can help her. One of my kinsmen was killed at Fort Venango in 1782 and is said to have been one of Colonel Crawford's men. His name was Alexander Blair, whose father, John Blair, and brother Thomas were both also in the Continental service.—*Dr. E. M. Hiestand-Moore*, 1708 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5082. AUGUR.—B. T. R. can find a history of the Augur family in the New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.—*Mrs. Geo. B. Crippen*, Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y.

5082. (4) FITCH-WINSLOW.—*H o l t o n ' s Winslow Memorial*, vol. 1, p. 164, gives the following of Nathaniel Winslow and wife Hannah Fitch:

Nathaniel, b 22 April, 1730, Rochester (Mass.) Records, but 26 April, 1730, acc. to Family Record; d 6 Jan. 1778, Salisbury, Conn., "in the 48th year of his age" acc. to grave-stone. He "fell a victim to a prevailing epidemic, while exerting his powerful influence in aid of the American arms, during the

Revolutionary War." (Blake's Biographical Dictionary.)

He married Hannah Fitch, of Coventry, Conn. The following is an exact copy of the marriage record as it stands on the records at Salisbury, Conn.: "Coventry, April ye 9th, A.D., 1753. Then was Nathaniel Winslow of Salisbury and Hannah Fitch of Coventry Married Together by

Test. Noah Porter.

Rebecah Porter."

Hannah Fitch was born 12th June, 1735, and was daughter of Rev. — Fitch, who was one of the three brothers, all clergymen, who settled in Connecticut. Prof. Fitch, of Yale College, descended from this family. She was also a relative of John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat. In 1786, she removed with her family to Williston, Vt., where she resided till her death. She was instantly killed, 1st August, 1806, by a fall while in the act of mounting a horse. Their children, all born at Salisbury, Conn., were: (1) Lemuel, b 1 April, 1755; d Aug., 1828; m Elizabeth Beach; (2) Hannah, b 14 Feb. 1757; d May 28, 1802; m Timothy Tuttle; (3) Bethiah, b 31 Dec. 1759; d 2 June, 1820; m Samuel Chamberlain; (4) Nathaniel, b 9 April, 1761; m Joanna Kellogg; m 2d, Anna Hannah; (5) Mercy, b 16 Mar., 1763; m John Devereaux; (6) Lovina, b 4 May, 1765; d 28 Sept., 1832; m Nathan Allen; (7) John, b 4 May, 1767; d 30 Nov., 1852; m Mary Covell; (8) Jonathan, b 9 May, 1769; d —; m Polly Spoor; (9) Jared, b 9 June, 1771; d 2 Nov., 1852; m Lydia Spoor; (10) Charity, b 7 May, 1774; d in 1846; m Enoch Judson; (11) Rhoda, b 7 May, 1777; d 16 June, 1862; m Ralph-Parker Stearns.

The Genealogical Dictionary of New England by Savage, vol. 2, gives an account of the early Fitch family, but there is one generation lacking for me to connect this family with the early records. Perhaps B. T. R. will be better posted.—*Mrs. Geo. B. Crippen*, Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y.

QUERIES

6069. (1) STRICKLAND.—Who were the parents of Lieutenant Stephen Strickland, 1719–1803, and was he the father of Abigail Strickland, of Springfield, Mass., 1752–1840, (wife of Merick Hitchcock)?—*M. M.*

(2) KNAPP.—Information desired as to dates of the following names in the Knapp family, and were any of them soldiers in the Revolution?

Moses Knapp, Jr., son of Moses, John (son of Moses) and Ruth Gregory, his wife; Samuel (son of John) and Mary Lindsley, his wife; Shubal (son of Samuel) and Eliza Tuttle, his wife; Lemuel Knapp; their son born 1770, died

1841; married Thankful Goodspeed (1768–1848) in 1805 and he was my great-grandfather.—*M. M.*

6070. WHISTLER.—Can any one tell me of John Whistler, born in Ireland, 1756, died St. Louis, Mo., 1829, where he conducted a Military Supply Store? Served with St. Clair in 1791 (Ohio Records), was a private in Captain Henry Darrock's Company; Col. Rober's regiment of Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia (Pennsylvania Archives, 5th series, vol. 5, page 360). Was he the father of Magdalene Whistler, born 1782, who married James Scott, the latter born August 24, 1780, and lived in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania? Magdalene Whistler Scott had four children born there—John, 1804, Francis, 1807, who married Elishua Curtis, Elizabeth, 1809, who married John Brocan; Rebecca, 1811, James, 1813, Esther, 1815, Joseph, 1818, Jane, 1820, Samuel, 1823, William, 1825, and Isaac, 1827. Mrs. James Scott moved to Ohio, lived or settled near Bridgeport. The descendants moved to Iowa. Tradition given by granddaughter, James Scott's mother was Mary and the father was a sea captain and the Scott family left Ireland through some religious persecution. Did the Scott family serve in the Revolution?—*F. B. W.*

6071. (1) ENGLE-GRAEF.—Clement Engle married, first Elizabeth Graf (Graef, Grave), daughter of (John Peter Graef or Johannes Peter) Graef. Clement Engle and Elizabeth Graef had three children, John, Peter and Anna Maria.

According to Peter Graef's will translated, being written in German, this will executed Nov. 14, 1791, Court House Record of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died about January 1, 1800, after bequeathing all his estate to his wife Anna Maria. After her death it should be divided between his three daughters, Gertrude Graef, now Mrs. Hay, second daughter, Elizabeth (heirs), she was deceased (Mrs. Engle), and Anna Maria (Mrs. Brandt). Philip Weigley (Wigerline) was executor, etc.

Peter Graef lived at what is now Pine Hill, Brothers Valley twp. He had a farm on Buffalo Creek or Run. His name is on the tax list, 1774, now Pine Hill, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Graef Engle is buried in a private burying ground on the original Clement Engle farm, now known as George Lowry farm. Peter Graef of Pennsylvania, served as a private in Captain Joseph Hubble's company, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, in 1776, from September, 1776, to February, 1777, also in Philadelphia Militia, August 7, 1777 (Pennsylvania Archives). His name is also on the roll of Captain Fisher's company in German

Battalion, commanded by Nicholas Hussecker and Lieutenant Balzel (Maryland Archives, p. 261).

I cannot give the age and the marriage dates of Peter Graef (Grave, Graef), written in different forms or spelling of name. Would the above information—death of Peter Grave, date of will and where executed entitle me to become a D. A. R.? Peter Engle was the eldest son of Clement Engle and his wife, Elizabeth Graef. John Engle is my ancestor. Anna Maria I know nothing of. Peter Engle was the eldest in his father's will. His wife's name was Barbara; he lived in Greenville not far from Pocahontas. John Engle married first, Salome Starnier; he was born in Ellick, Penna., January 7, 1786. Salome was the daughter of Solomon Starnier of Garrett County, Md. They had Catherine, born 1812, Solomon 1816, married Diana Keim. My ancestor Solomon Engle, born 1816. John Engle, senior, married 2nd, Catherine Lichty, had John, Jr., born 1839. Elizabeth born 1822, Lydia 1824, Sarah 1827, John Engle, Sr., died March 1, 1863. (History of Bedford County and Somerset County, Pennsylvania, vol. 8, page 399.) Solomon Engle's daughter Matilda Engle born Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, 1854, married 1880, D. G. Bauman, son of Gideon Bauman of Somerset County, Penna. Came to Iowa 1880. Clement Engle came to America prior to the Revolution. Thought to be about 65 years old when he died 1812. He fought with the Colonists; did his part in throwing off the yoke of the tyrant. (History of Bedford and Somerset County, Penna., vol. 3, Lewis Publishing Company, N. Y., and Chicago, vol. 3.)

His name in tax list 150 acres, 2 horses, 1 cattle. Brothers Valley twp., Bedford County, Penna., 1779. (Penna. Archives, 3d series, vol. 22, p. 169.) Also warrant land, Bedford County, Penna., surveyed February 19, 1785 (Penna. Arch., 3d series, 25-506 pages). Names also an original member of St. John's Church, Ellick twp.

Another proof Elizabeth Graef, Grave, Graf, was first wife of Clement Engle. Her heirs in devoting themselves of their rights, etc., of estate "Land Records" in Recorder's Office show—Peter Engle gave a deed executed 1810, in which he conveyed his rights in the farm to Conrad Brandt. The deed explicitly sets forth he was a son of Elizabeth Graef, who was the wife of Clement Engle and Anna Maria, widow of Peter Graef, dying about 1810, etc., another deed shows, John, Peter Engle and Conrad Brandt conveyed their interest to Francis Hay, husband of Gertrude Graeff (Graef), daughter of John Peter Graef (or Peter Graef, etc.). She married Francis Hay, February 25, 1773.

At baptism of two of her children. Witness her parents. Peter and Anna Maria Graef. She died March 22, 1823. I cannot give Clement Engle and Elizabeth Engle's marriage date, but their oldest son Peter died 1854, April 8, age, 73 years, 6 months and 27 days.

Clement Engle married 2nd, Margaret Weininger, daughter of Martin Weininger had Adam, Martin, Fredens, Clement, Michael, Samuel, Jacob, Catherine, married Adam Boyd, Susan married Jacob Deal, Elizabeth married John Robinson, Peggy, John Fuller. Magdalene, Joseph Glotfelty, Jacob Engle son of Clement Engle (born 9 days after Clement Engle, Sr.'s death in 1812). Married first Susan Sides, married 2nd, Louisa Probst, born in Berlin, Penna., lived in Maryland in 1838 on the Pennsylvania and Maryland State line. Then moved to Ohio. Clement Engle, Sr.'s will was executed February 22, 1812, probated August, 1812. Did Clement Engle or Martin Weininger have Revolutionary service? Tradition says Clement Engle came to America, aged 4 years.—C. B.

(2) KEIM-ENGLE.—Nicholas Keim (son of Peter Keim, of Germany) was born in Berks County, Penna., February 2, 1768, died in Somerset County, Penna., October 18, 1830-38. Married first, Fannie Stutzman. Children: Elizabeth, born 1790, John, born 1792, married Barbara Livengood (Leevengueth) in 1813. Peter, died young. Jacob, Daniel, Jonas, and Solomon.

Nicholas Keim married second, Fannie Hostettler, Children: Susanna, Moses, Christine, Nicholas, Jr., Jeremiah, Samuel, Emanuel, Mary Fannie. Nicholas Keim, Sr., married third, Catherine Ash. Had Barbara, Christian, Catherine, Joseph, Benjamin 3 died young. Records taken from Peter Keim's Bible, father of Nicholas Keim, Sr., whose other children were Jacob, born 1769 chid. Carroll County, Maryland, 1849. George lived in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, died in Ohio. John, Samuel, Mary Elizabeth and Peter died young.

Peter and Nicholas Keim did serve in Revolution according to Pennsylvania State Library. Nicholas Keim came from Eastern Penna. to Davidsville in Connough twp., moved to Ellick twp. 1810. His son John born 1792, married Barbara Livengood. His daughter Diana married Solomon Engle. Had a son John married Salome Starnier.—C. B.

(3) Can any one tell me who the men were who served in Brother's Valley twp., Bedford County, under Captain William Tissue? There were three fires at Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The records seem to be lost. Is any person, or library, in possession of them?—C. B.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, February 20-21, 1918

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, February 20, at 10.04 A.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the members of the Board rose and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

The following members responded to the roll call by the Recording Secretary General, or came in during the morning: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Pulsifer, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Bosley, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Spraker, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Smith, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regent*, Mrs. Barrett.

The President General read her report as follows:

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

It is with much pleasure that I greet you again. It hardly seems possible that four months have passed since we met here in this room last October.

Four eventful months to all of us—months full of splendid work and achievement in spite of the sorrow and disappointments that have come to all of us. I know—because it has been my pleasure and privilege to have visited many State conferences and Chapter meetings since last we met, thus learning "first hand" of your splendid work.

At the close of the Board meeting last October I went first to Framingham, Mass., to attend, on October the nineteenth, the twentieth anniversary of the Framingham Chapter which was held in an old historical building at that place. October 23 found me in Brandon, Ver-

mont, to meet with the Vermont Daughters during their State conference. From there I went to Springfield, Mass., to be present at the State meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters on October 24. I returned to Washington from Springfield to attend an Executive Committee meeting the 29th, and that evening left for Dayton to be present at the Ohio State Conference; again returning to Washington from Dayton, where I remained several days attending to numerous duties at the Hall before leaving for Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to be present at the State conference of the Daughters of that State on November 7 and 8. Once more I travelled back to Washington, remaining over Sunday, then on to Connecticut for a Chapter meeting of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter at New Haven on November 12, and the next day, November 13, attended the State meeting of the Connecticut Daughters at Stamford. From Stamford I went to Binghamton, N. Y., to be present at a Chapter meeting of Tuscarora Chapter on November 15, and on the seventeenth I visited the Richmond County Chapter on Staten Island, returning to Washington for an Executive Committee meeting and a special meeting of the National Board of Management on November 23. I left that evening for my home in Kansas.

On December the seventeenth I received the sad news of the death of Miss Denniston. I at once left for Pittsburgh, arriving there Thursday morning, December 20, in time to see her body laid to rest. No finer tribute could be paid to Miss Denniston than the resolutions presented by Miss Pierce and Miss Crowell to the special meeting of the Board in January, and which will appear in the March MAGAZINE. I started on my return trip home from that sad journey that same evening.

On January 5 I left home to return to Washington to take up the duties of the chief executive made much more arduous without the efficient help of Miss Denniston, who had been my valued secretary since my election last April. Since January 8 I have been daily at the Hall, with the exception of a few days

which I spent in Detroit, Michigan, where I visited the Louisa St. Clair Chapter on its twenty-fifth anniversary. That Chapter alone has spent over \$12,000 for yarn. I felt that I had been fully repaid for the long delay in both the going and returning during the worst storm of the winter to hear of the great work accomplished by this Chapter; and, I had that same feeling of wonderment and pride when I heard at each of the State conferences and Chapter meetings where I was present, the reports telling of the work accomplished by those states and Chapters, and what was true of those is true of all the States.

I have often wondered if the average Daughter of the American Revolution ever stops to consider the appreciation due many members of our Society for their faithful service they have rendered in the past and are still rendering. I am sure there is no other organization that has so large a number of enthusiastic, self-sacrificing workers as our Society. It is a pity that this splendid fact should not be known and appreciated. There never was a time when devotion to ideals, generous response to the call of duty, fidelity to an assigned task should be so appreciated as now.

I have often thought it would be a good idea to set aside one meeting a year in each Chapter when a testimony of appreciation shall be given to the faithful workers. I do not mean by "faithful worker" prominent worker. A faithful worker may be prominent or not, but the chief thing about her is not her prominence but her fidelity to her task. Right here I should like to express my appreciation to all the National Officers who have given so much of their personal attention to their offices and by their constant presence taking active part in the carrying out of the work that comes under their supervision. Few realize the enormous amount of detail necessary for the carrying on of the work of a Society such as ours where records are of such vital importance.

While I realize that State Regents are, in a sense, National Officers, I wish especially to express my most grateful appreciation to them for the hearty coöperation and valuable help in making it possible to carry on the work outlined by Congress and the National Board of Management. I also realize that even this coöperation would have been in vain had they not in turn had the same loyal coöperation from the chairmen and members of all committees as well as the individual assistance of our large membership.

To the entire clerical force is also due an expression of appreciation for their prompt and willing response to all demands made of them.

I feel sure that the observing members present cannot have failed to notice the improved appearance of our beautiful home, a detailed account of which will be given by the chairman of Building and Grounds Committee—Miss Grace Pierce—who is also a National officer having charge of one of the most active offices in our organization, 5,000 application papers for new members having passed through her office since Congress. Our faithful Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, besides carrying on the duties of her most important office is also doing the work of the Credential Committee as its chairman.

Miss Crowell, whose duties as Recording Secretary General are most exacting, has not only given her office personal supervision during the past four months, but gave much time and valuable service to that most important committee on the revision of the Constitution, ordered by the last Congress and of which she is a member.

(For completion of report see Comments by President General in this MAGAZINE.)

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that the President General's report be accepted with a vote of thanks for her splendid work.*

The President General here explained that the Chaplain General had been under the impression that the opening hour was 10.30, and she would close the morning session with a little message.

Miss Crowell read her report as Recording Secretary General.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the Board of Management:

The routine work in the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the regular Board meeting of October 17 and of the special meetings of November 23, December 31, and January 25, were duly turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board, were promptly mailed. The official

notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence, in connection with the several meetings were duly sent out.

The Board, at the special meeting of January 25, having authorized the printing of the proposed revision of, and amendments to, the constitution and by-laws, they were printed and turned over to the Corresponding Secretary General to be mailed to the Chapters within the time prescribed by the constitution.

The notices to members of the several Board meetings were sent out within the proper time, those for the February meeting and the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee being issued a full month in advance in consideration of the delays to the mails due to weather conditions, congestion of traffic, etc.

The President General's appointments on Congressional Committees are now being sent out from this office, and lists compiled for the use of the Chairmen of the various committees, and for the program for Congress.

Certificates of membership have been sent to all members admitted in October, November, and December, aggregating 2,773, and the work of getting out the certificates for the members admitted January 25 is well under way. (The 10,800—approximately—certificates of members admitted during the last two years of the past administration are still awaiting the signature of Mrs. Story.)

You will all have learned through the pages of the MAGAZINE that a former Recording Secretary General, Miss Mary R. Wilcox, was taken from us by death on November 10, 1917. I have received a very appreciative note from her niece thanking the Society for the floral tribute sent. Word has also come to this office of the death on January 31, 1918, of Mrs. Sarah E. Raymond Fitzwilliam, a former Assistant Historian General (the officer now called Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution).

By-laws of a number of Chapters and one State have been carefully gone over to see that they do not conflict with the National Constitution and by-laws. In this connection I desire to state that the Recording Secretary General has nothing to do with the drawing up of State and Chapter by-laws, her only duty in the matter being to see that the by-laws submitted are in harmony with our National laws.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, that the *Recording Secretary General's report be accepted.*

The report of the Registrar General was then read by Miss Grace M. Pierce, as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 402 applications presented to the Board and 611 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 1306; ancestral bars, 536; and recognition pins, 826.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 754; supplemental, 546; papers returned unverified, original, 31; supplemental, 283. New records verified, 734.

The new record supplemental papers, the prompt verification of which we are all so interested in, have progressed so materially that we are now working on those of September, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Miss Pierce explained that many of the applications received lacked information which had been requested but which was not forthcoming; that through official courtesy the office of the Registrar General corresponded with Chapter registrars, and she would ask that the State Regents urge on these registrars the necessity of at once communicating with members or prospective members to whom the request for information from the Registrar General referred, in order that the verification of the papers might be proceeded with.

Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, that *report of Registrar General be accepted, and that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot admitting 402 new members.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 402 applicants, and they were thereupon declared elected by the President General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was read by Mrs. Fletcher.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to present for confirmation the names of the State and State Vice Regent of Arizona.

Mrs. George T. Freeman as State Regent and Mrs. Edward Shaw as State Vice Regent.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Miss Adele L. Lawrence, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Bernice Pinkstaff Bennett, Lawrenceville, and Mrs. Inez Viola Lewis Arnold, Stockton, Ill.; Mrs. Beulah Bryan Checock, Clear Lake, Iowa; Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy Reger Zandt, Hightstown, N. J.; Mrs. Emily Kingsbury Oehlke, Lorain, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Parry Field, California, Pa.; and Mrs. Frances Edwards Davis, Salem, West Virginia.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Washington, D. C., and Aurora, Indiana.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Irene Marshall Smith Chilton, Stuttgart, Ark.; Miss Mosel Preston Bartow, and Mrs. Lena Wooten Shackelford, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Eva Camp Abercrombie, Douglasville, Ga.; Miss Bessie S. Parrish, Harrisburg, Ill.; Mrs. Leora B. Craft, Morrill, and Mrs. Capitola Skiles Tully, Alliance, Neb.; Mrs. J. Alice Stevens Bollard, Jefferson, and Mrs. Mary R. Woodworth Grover, Geneva, Ohio.

The Anadarko Chapter at Anadarko, Okla., is to be officially disbanded.

Chapters reported organized since the November 23rd Board meeting:

Claremont at Claremont, Cal.; Eleanor Wilson at Washington, D. C.; Hawthorne Trail at Pelham and Chattahoochee at West Point, Ga.; Chapter at Sterling, Ill.; Cumberland Valley at Ida Grove, Sac City at Sac City, and Deborah Franklin at Atlantic, Iowa; Mayfield at Mayfield, Ky.; Old Powder House at Somerville, Mass.; John Crawford at Oxford, Mich.; St. Anthony Falls at Minneapolis, Minn.; Chancellor Livingston at Rhinebeck and Rufus King at Jamaica, N. Y.; Umatilla at Pendleton, Oregon; James Alexander at Madera, John Corby at Waynesburg, and Tonnaleuka at Braddock, Pa.; Eliza Hart Spalding at Pullman, University of Washington at Seattle, and the Chapter at Centralia, Washington.

Organizing Regents commissions issued, 18. Charters issued, 15.

Permits for National Officers insignia, 32.

Permits for Regents and Ex-Regents Insignia, 122.

Chapter Regents lists issued, 5.

The large correspondence incident to the work of the office has been attended to.

Admitted membership January 25, 1918, 137,390.

Actual membership January 18, 1918, 100,884.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher read the three motions that had been passed at various times with regard to the Chapters falling below the number required, and, in order to do away with the possibility of further misunderstanding, moved that when a Chapter falls below a membership of twelve, it shall be considered in a state of inactivity, and the Regent be allowed twelve months in which to regain the required number of members—unless in so doing this Chapter prevents the organization of another Chapter. This was seconded by Miss Crowell. After some discussion and the statement by the Organizing Secretary General that this was simply the wording of the ruling as it now stands on the books (except that the period of regaining the membership is defined), it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Smith and carried, *to amend Mrs. Fletcher's motion by omitting the last clause.* The motion as amended, *that when a Chapter falls below a membership of twelve it shall be considered in a state of inactivity and the Regent be allowed twelve months in which to regain the required number of members,* was then put to a vote and carried.

Mrs. Johnston then read her report as Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918:

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1917..... \$3,331.98

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$12,943; initiation fees, \$2,797; copying lineage, \$1; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$16.71; die, \$1; directory, \$3.67; duplicate papers and lists, \$80.23; exchange, \$0.61; gavels, \$20; hand books, \$3.78; index books in Library, \$0.35; interest, \$45.64; lineage, \$160.85; magazine subscriptions, \$2,200.30; advertisements, \$456.47; single copies and exchange, \$36.94; proceedings, \$11.86; remembrance books, \$3.73; ribbon, \$4.40; rosettes, \$0.45; refund, electric current, \$1; sale of table, \$3; sale of paper, \$2.85; slot machine, \$0.40; stationery, \$13.37; statute book, \$1.25; telephone, \$1.15; War Relief Service markers, \$57.86; contributions for War Relief supplies, \$212.55; auditorium events, \$83.75. Total Receipts..... 19,165.17

Permanent Fund to reimburse Current Fund, Decanters, Museum..... \$22,497.15
 Notes Payable, National Metropolitan Bank..... 37.75
 10,000.00

\$32,534.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, \$421; initiation fees, \$29..... \$450.00
 Organizing Secretary General: Clerical service, \$821.81; engrossing, \$10.50; file and sharpening erasers, \$1.30; postage, \$5; repairs to typewriters, \$17.95; stencils, \$18.70; telegram, \$0.40..... 875.66
 Recording Secretary General: Clerical service, \$750; cards and stamps, \$20.20; committee lists, \$245.25; postage, \$13.50; repairs to typewriter, \$9; telegrams, \$2.31..... 1,040.26
 Certificates: Clerical service, \$320; certificates, \$126.47; engrossing, \$401.30; postage, \$300; tubes and paper, \$123.03; telegram, \$0.35; expressage, \$1.15..... 1,272.30
 Corresponding Secretary General: Clerical service, \$483.33; postage, \$112; envelopes, \$8.20; binding magazines, \$19.50; repairs to typewriter, \$9..... 632.03
 Registrar General: Clerical service, \$3,363.83; binding records, \$27; postage, \$90; repairs to typewriters, \$50.20; paper, eraser and ribbon, \$4.30; telegram, \$0.50; lists to Caldwell, \$15..... 3,550.83
 Treasurer General: Clerical service, \$2,766.40; binding records, \$10; cards, files, vouchers and slips, \$70.30; repairs to typewriters, \$53.25; sharpening erasers, \$0.70; telegram, \$0.46..... 2,901.11
 Historian General: Clerical service, \$750; circulars, \$19.75..... 769.75
 Director General in Charge of Smithsonian Report: Clerical service, \$7.20; circulars, reports and envelopes, \$74.25..... 81.45
 Librarian General: Clerical service, \$690; accessions, \$43.80; cards, \$5.50; postage, \$3; expressage, \$2.50; repairs to typewriter, \$9.25..... 754.05
 Curator General: Clerical service, \$50; postage, \$0.75..... 50.75
 General Office: Clerical service, \$400; clerical service, magazine, \$166; messenger, \$95.20; stamped envelopes, \$783.74; postage, \$12; car tickets, \$3; expressage, \$2.65; repairs to bicycle, \$4.05; repairs to typewriter, \$9.25; supplies, \$202.96; wreaths and flags, Lafayette Statues, \$20..... 1,698.85
 Committees: Banquet Hall, postage, \$2; Building and Grounds, telegrams, \$2.79; Bureau of Lectures and Slides, clerical service, \$12.30; expressage, \$0.63; postage, \$2.37; Conservation, postage, \$25; Finance, Clerical service, \$40; postage and stamped envelopes, \$7.82; telegrams, \$0.80; Liquidation and Endowment, circulars, \$28.25; engrossing, \$2.03; postage, \$0.25; Patriotic Education, circulars and envelopes, \$26; expressage, \$0.63;

Printing, stamped envelopes, \$10; Revision of the Constitution, postage, \$2; War Relief, circulars, reports, envelopes, addressing and expressage, \$230.17; typing, \$40; postage, \$49.86; lantern slides, \$28; telegrams, \$1.35	\$512.25
Expense Continental Hall: Building payroll, \$1,989.20; electric current and gas, \$149.03; towel service, \$14.74; water rent, \$13; coal, \$406.70; hardware and supplies, \$61.58; flag, \$20; account cleaning and pointing up stone work, \$2000; cement driveway, \$195; repairs to tank and stone coping, \$86.69; balance, painting interior of building, \$530; premium, insurance on furniture, \$1,491.....	6,956.94
Printing Machine: Printer, \$122.50; supplies, \$11.78	134.28
Magazine: Chairman, Clerical service, \$42.88; stationery, letter heads and placards, \$14.40; postage, \$10; repairs to typewriter, \$7.75; Editor, salary, \$400; postage, \$9.50; binding magazines, \$1.75; telegrams, \$0.97; Genealogical Editor, expense "Notes and Queries," \$180; postage, \$5; printing and mailing September, October and November issues, \$2,402.40; cuts and postage, September, October and November issues, \$353.26; patriotic articles, \$132; old magazines, \$2.05; repairs to typewriter, \$9.10; slips, cards, postal guide and expressage, \$19.03; postage, \$9.44; cuts, October, 1916, to June, 1917, \$151.20; addressing April, May, and June, 1917 issues, \$232.64; postage, May and June, 1917, issues, \$737.26; index June, 1917, issue, \$78.90; interest on \$10,000 loan, \$126.03; contribution refunded, \$8.50	4,934.06
Auditing accounts	250.00
Auditorium events: Labor, lights and checks.....	31.25
D. A. R. Reports: Refunds	3.04
Furniture and Fixtures: Swinging stand, \$5; sampler, \$10.....	15.00
Interest: \$10,000 current fund loan	70.14
Lineage: Old books, \$16; refund, \$0.79; expressage, \$2.63.....	19.42
Proceedings: 2000 copies, \$2,812.26; postage, \$348.03; wrapping and addressing, \$30.....	3,190.29
Regents' list: Refund	5.00
Remembrance Books: 2000 copies and addressing, \$211.25; clerical service, \$44	255.25
State Regents' postage	122.87
Stationery	160.65
Support Real Daughters	1,048.00
Telephone: Service and toll	104.73
Twenty-sixth Congress: Police and fire service	45.00
Twenty-seventh Congress: Credential Committee, clerical service...	15.00
Total Disbursements	\$31,950.21
Balance in Current Fund, January 31, 1918	\$584.69

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917	\$116.00
Receipts	107.00
	<hr/>
	\$223.00
Disbursements	50.00
	<hr/>
Balance, January 31, 1918	\$173.00

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE FUND

Balance, at last report, September 30, 1917	\$2,196.66	
Receipts	12.35	
		<u>\$2,209.01</u>

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN HISTORICAL FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917		54.60
Cash balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$54.60	
Investment, Permanent Fund	1,517.79	
	<u>\$1,572.39</u>	

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917	715.07
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WAR RELIEF FUND

Receipts	\$16,123.59	
Disbursements	16,110.20	
		<u>13.39</u>
Balance, January 31, 1918		
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank	\$3,749.76	
		<u>\$500.00</u>

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917	\$2,618.98	
Receipts	133.46	
		<u>\$2,752.44</u>
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank	\$2,752.44	
Investment, Permanent Fund	1,130.00	
	<u>\$3,882.44</u>	

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FUND

Receipts	\$1,716.50	
Disbursements	1,716.50	
		<u></u>

LIBERTY BONDS

Receipts	\$983.00	
Disbursements	983.00	
		<u></u>

RED CROSS

Receipts	\$2,778.30	
Disbursements	2,778.30	
		<u></u>

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1917	\$4,045.33
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RECEIPTS

Charter Fees		\$70.00
Life Membership Fees		225.00
Continental Hall Contributions		189.00
Land Contributions		64.58
Liberty Loan Fund		1,267.50
Liquidation and Endowment Fund		53.60
Commissions:		
Insignia	\$20.50	
Recognition Pins	78.10	
Spoons	21.12	119.72
Interest:		
Bank balances	38.17	
Bonds	45.00	83.17
Total Receipts		\$2,072.57
		<u>\$6,117.90</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest, Notes Payable, Land	\$300.00
Premium, insurance on building	532.00
Covers for furniture, Room, Alabama	23.50
Cover for sofa, Room, Delaware	7.50
Decanters, Museum, New York	37.75
Total Disbursements	900.75
Balance, January 31, 1918	<u>\$5,217.15</u>
Balance, American Security and Trust Company	\$5,217.15
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment	<u>\$7,531.99</u>

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

This was received as read.
Mrs. Brumbaugh, Chairman of Finance Committee, read her report as follows:

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The current bills of the Society have been approved, and according to a ruling of the Board in October that the matter of State Regents' postage be left with the Finance Committee we wish to report our decision of a pro rata allowance, according to the number of Chapters in a State, viz:

"That State Regents, in States having twenty Chapters, or less, may receive upon application, not to exceed Fifteen Dollars for postage between November 1st and October

31st of each yearly period, and in States where Chapters exceed twenty in number, at the rate of thirty cents for each Chapter in excess of twenty, provided no State Regent shall receive more than Fifty Dollars during any one annual period."

The Committee approved the action of the Treasurer General in offering \$1200 to the Carey Printing Company in full payment for various bills outstanding, in amount \$2900, and the Chairman signed voucher for payment of same.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee asked the approval of the Finance Committee to the settlement of the Bowker bill for \$1076, which was granted.

The Committee is in receipt of bill from the Chairman of Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures containing items to

the amount of \$8.10 for taxi hire. Failing to find any authority for paying taxi fees and fearing they would be establishing a precedent in approving same, by unanimous vote of the Committee, the bill is being referred to the Board for an opinion in the matter.

The Finance Committee having no specified duties designated the Committee recommends the adoption of the following, which shall be for the guidance and government of the present and future committees:

"DUTIES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

"The Finance Committee shall consist of seven persons. Its meetings shall be held previous to regular Board meetings or on call of the Chairman. At each meeting it shall examine all bills (except such bills as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt), which may be presented to it by the Treasurer General. Such examination shall be made for the purpose of ascertaining if any such bill has been contracted by a person other than the one properly in charge of the department to which the subject matter of such bill belongs. When satisfied that the bill was incurred by the proper person, the written approval of the bill by such person shall be sufficient evidence of the propriety of payment, and in the event of such written approval, the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee shall, upon the vote of the committee to that effect, countersign such bill as authority to the Treasurer General for payment. The Finance Committee may report at any meeting of the National Board of Management such suggestion and make such recommendations with regard to the finances of the Society as it may deem for the best interests of the organization."

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$56,009.43, nearly one-quarter of which has been disbursed for War Relief. The other large items making up this amount were for:

Clerical service	\$10,645.95
Employees of Hall	2,367.70
Magazine	6,229.72
Patriotic Education	1,721.50
Postage	1,593.29
Real Daughters' Support ..	1,048.00

I move the adoption of this report with its recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

The adoption of my report with its recommendation, was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Hanger, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that your Committee has met each month since last Board meeting, October 17, receiving monthly reports from both the Auditors and the Treasurer General. These reports have been examined and compared and found to agree. (MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,

Chairman, Auditing Committee.

Duties of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee shall consist of nine persons. Its regular meetings shall be held monthly. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Chairman or upon request of five members.

It shall be the duty of this Committee from time to time as it may deem proper, to appoint, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, an expert accountant, to whom the monthly accounts of the Treasurer General shall be referred for audit, and the results of said audit shall be delivered sealed to the Auditing Committee, who after comparing the same with the report submitted to it by the Treasurer General shall report to the National Board of Management. The accountant so appointed may from time to time be removed by the Auditing Committee with the approval of the Board of Management.

Before each Annual Meeting of the Continental Congress, the Treasurer General shall submit to the Auditing Committee, at least five days before the opening of Congress, a copy of her annual report and account which is to be presented to the next Congress, and the Auditing Committee may, if it sees fit, report to the next meeting of the National Board of Management such suggestions and recommendations with regard to the subject matter of said report as it may deem for the best interests of the Society.

The adoption of report of Auditing Committee and adoption of duties of Auditing Committee, was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Mrs. Clarke then read her report as Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:

Last October I sent out circulars to all State and Chapter Historians, outlining the work which should be done by them in order to make our Society effective as an agent for collecting material bearing on the history of our country, and particularly relating to the services of men and women at the time of the American Revolution. Owing to the concentration of the minds of people upon the great world war, the conditions are not favorable to collecting as much historical matter as we might expect in a quieter period; yet I have obtained some very good papers which show considerable research, and numerous letters with more or less historical and genealogical data in them. The following additions to our files include: Biographical sketches of Revolutionary heroes in whose honor Chapters have been named, John Paul Jones, William Byrd, Job Knapp, Childs Taylor, Major General Henry Dearborn, and Colonel William Crawford. Miss Kate Forsyth, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has donated several papers on the history of Ann Arbor. List of Revolutionary soldiers, whose graves have been marked by the Shikellimo Chapter, Lewisburg, Pa., also the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers marked with the official D. A. R. marker, by the White Plains Chapter, New York. Early history of Wilderness Road, written and presented by Miss Wilhelmina Heuser, Wytheville, Va. Two newspapers, "The Ripley Bee," dated August 22 and 29, 1866, sent by Mrs. Wylie, Ripley, Ohio. Clippings and poem "Our Country's Flag," dedicated to Buford Chapter, given by Mrs. Maude Roberts, Huntington, W. Va. John Maynard and Descendants, presented by Clara E. Gary, M.D., Regent of Old Boston Chapter.

I have recently sent out notices to State Historians who are members of the Committee of Historical Research and Preservation of Records asking for their reports of work done in their respective States during the past year, and have notified them of a meeting of the committee sometime during the week of Congress. I have prepared a list of the most reliable books treating of the customs, costumes, furniture and china of our forefathers, and have filed a copy in my office. The object of this list is to answer inquiries and to assist members who wish to investigate these subjects. Among the books that I have obtained for the

library is Mr. Frank Smith's work recently published entitled "Dover Farms," a unique book handsomely illustrated.

Owing to the accident that Mrs. Johnston, editor of the Lineage Book has met with and her long absence from the office, the work on the Lineage Books has been retarded, but volume 45 is complete and ready for your acceptance. Part of volume 46 will soon go to press, but may not be finished for distribution at the Congress in April.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,

Historian General.

Acceptance of report of Historian General was moved by Mrs. Clarke, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

Mrs. Fowler read her report as Librarian General, with the permission of the Board, omitting the reading of the detailed list of accessions.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:

Since the October Board meeting, fifty letters have been sent urging the election of State Librarians. Nineteen answers have been received. In some States librarians have been elected. In others librarians or book committees have been appointed until an election can take place. If State Regents will coöperate with the Librarian General in this plan, great results must follow.

Letters have been written to fourteen Regents in States where we know these genealogical columns appear, asking them to appoint some one who will preserve this material by pasting it on filing cards, to be used for reference in the library. Six State Regents have responded and this work is being done on the "Boston Transcript," Mass.; "The Norwalk Evening News," and "Hartford Times," Conn.; "Evening News," Salt Lake City, Utah, and "Daily Eastern Argus," of Portland, Maine. Any one willing to help in this work can communicate with the Librarian General.

The President General has repeatedly urged us to keep an accurate record of everything done by our Society.

Therefore, I recommend that Chapter Regents, in their reports to State Regents, include the number of books, magazines and

scrap books sent to our soldiers and sailors. State Regents, on a post card, can give the Librarian General the sum total in her State, from which the grand total is made up, and reported to Congress.

Since the October Board meeting, I have the honor to report the following additions to the library:

BOOKS.

Abigail Adams and Her Times. By Laura E. Richards. New York, 1917.

Historical and Genealogical Record of the Alling-Allens of New Haven, Conn., 1639 to the Present Time. By George P. Allen, New Haven, 1899.

Bronson Lineage, 1636-1917. Compiled by Harriet Bronson Sibley. Dallas, Oregon, 1917. Presented by the author.

Genealogical Record of the Condit Family. Descendants of John Condit. By Jotham H. Condit and Eben Condit, 1678-1885. Revised edition, 1916.

The Doolittle Family in America. Compiled by W. F. Doolittle. Part 3. Cleveland, 1903. Presented by Miss Caroline M. Waters.

History and Genealogy of the Hammond Families in America, with an Account of the Family in Normandy and Great Britain, 1000-1902. By Frederick Stam Hammond. 2 volumes. Oneida, 1902. Presented by Mrs. F. S. Hammond.

An Account of the Descendants of Captain William Leighton, of Kittery, Maine. By Tristram Frost Jordan. Albany, 1885. Presented by Miss Caroline M. Waters.

Colonel Timothy Matlack, Patriot and Soldier. By A. M. Stackhouse. 1910. Presented by Mrs. T. C. Quick through "Fairfax County" Chapter.

Historical Sketch of the Shuford Family. By Julius H. Shuford. Hickory, N. C., 1902. Presented by Mrs. E. L. Shuford.

Genealogy of the Tennant Family, Their Ancestors and Descendants through Many Generations. By Albert Milton Tennant with contributions from other members of the family. Dunkirk, 1915. Presented by the family.

Colonial Families of the U. S. A. Edited by George Norbury Mackenzie. Volume 6. Baltimore, 1917. Presented by the author through Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges.

Wills of the Smith Families of New York and Long Island, 1664-1794. With genealogical and biographical notes. By W. S. Pelletreau. New York, 1898.

Who's Who in America, 1914-1915. Volume 8. Chicago, 1915. Presented by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln.

Landmarks of Albany County, N. Y. By Amasa J. Parker. Syracuse, 1897. Presented by Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent, D. C.

Story of Some French Refugees and Their Asylum. By Louise Wells Murray. 2nd edition. Elmira, 1917. Presented by "Tioga" Chapter, of which the author is an honored member.

History of Brown University, 1764-1914. By Walter C. Bronson. Providence, 1914.

Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1764-1914. Providence, 1914. Presented by Brown University through Mrs. Francis L. Bates.

Vital Records of Cohasset, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin. Boston, 1911.

Some Things About Coventry-Benton, N. H. By William F. Whitcher. Woodsville, 1905. Presented by Mrs. William F. Whitcher, through "Hanna Morrill Whitcher" Chapter.

Vital Records of Charlemont, Mass., the Year 1850.

Vital Records of East Bridgewater, Mass., to the Year 1850. Boston, 1917.

Vital Records of Framingham, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin. Boston, 1916.

History of Hickman County, Tenn. By W. Jerome D. Spence and David L. Spence. Nashville, 1900.

History of Congregational Church, Middlebury, Vt., 1790-1913. Compiled by Susan F. Archbald. Presented by "Ethan Allen" Chapter.

History of Monroe County, West Va. By Oren F. Morton. Staunton, 1916.

History of Norwich, Vermont. By M. E. Goddard and H. V. Partridge. Hanover, N. H., 1905. Presented by "Elijah Paine" Chapter.

Norwich University, 1819-1911. Her History, Her Graduates, Her Roll of Honor. Published by Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. Compiled and edited by W. Arba Ellis. 3 volumes. Montpelier, Vt. Presented by Norwich University at the request of "Elijah Paine" Chapter.

Records of the Town of New Rochelle, 1699-1828. Transcribed, translated and published by Jeanne A. Forbes. New Rochelle, 1916. Presented by "New Rochelle" Chapter, through the courtesy of the mayor.

Vital Records of Northbridge, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin, 1916. Boston.

Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and Adjoining Country. By W. A. Whitehead. New York, 1856.

Quabang, 1660-1910. An Account of the 250th Anniversary Celebration held at West Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 21, 1910. Compiled

and edited by Charles J. Adams, Worcester, 1915. Presented by Mrs. Emma Upham Olney.

History of Salisbury, N. H. Collated by J. J. Dearborn. Edited by J. O. Adams and Henry P. Rolf. Manchester, 1890.

Vital Records of Uxbridge, Mass. Compiled by T. W. Baldwin. Boston.

History of Woonsocket, R. I. By Ernest Richardson. Woonsocket, 1876. Presented by the family of the author through the "Woonsocket" Chapter.

Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs. Mary Newton Stanard. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Alexander M. Watson.

History of Tennessee and the Tennesseans. By Will T. Hale and Dixon L. Merritt. 8 volumes. Chicago, 1913.

Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office of Maryland, 1915-1917. Presented by the Land Office.

Proceedings of the 21st Pennsylvania State Conference, Allentown, 1917. Presented by the "Pennsylvania Daughters."

Report from March 1, 1916- March 1, 1917, of the Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, to 26th Continental Congress, April, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Buel.

Year Book of D. A. R. of Michigan, 1917. Two copies. Presented by Mrs. William Henry Wait, State Regent.

Twenty-second Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Albany, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Addresses, Biographical Sketches, Constitution and Roll of Members of the California Society, S. A. R., San Francisco, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books. By Alice Bertha Kroeger. 3rd edition. Chicago, 1917.

Report of the Librarian of Congress and Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building. Washington, 1917.

New York in the Revolution as Colony and State. By James A. Roberts. Albany, 1898.

Supplement to New York in the Revolution as Colony and State. Compiled by Erastus C. Knight. Albany, 1901. The last two presented by Mrs. Henry Mann.

Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, 1779-1781. Edited by Louise Phelps Kellogg. Madison, 1917.

Report of the American Historical Association for 1914. Volume 1. Washington, 1916.

Report of the American Historical Association for 1915. Washington, 1917.

Moravian Journals Relating to Central New York, 1745-1766. Arranged and edited by Rev. Wm. M. Beaucamp. Syracuse, 1916.

History of Hanover College, Indiana. By A. Y. Moore. Indianapolis, 1900. Presented by Miss Caroline Blankinship.

Fair America. By Katharine R. Crowell. New York, 1910.

New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls. 4 volumes. Concord, 1885, 1887. Presented by the State Library.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Volume 41. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Robert Alexander.

The Whitney Family of Connecticut. Descendants as well in the Female as in the Male Lines, of Henry Whitney from 1649 to 1878. By S. Whitney Phoenix. 3 volumes. New York, 1878. Presented by Miss Anna Patterson.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. 3 volumes. Boston, 1889-1891.

The Family of John Perkins of Ipswich. By George A. Perkins. Part 1. Salem, 1882.

Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire. By Eliphalet and Phineas Merrill. Exeter, 1817.

American Prisoners of the Revolution. By Danske Dandridge. Charlottesville, 1911. Presented by Miss Susan G. Gibson.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Volumes 1 and 2. New York, 1869-1870. Presented by N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Society.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Volumes 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the 3rd series and volume 1 of the new series. Presented by Mrs. Henry Hoerner and the Society.

History and Significance of the American Flag. By Emily Katharine Ide. Revised edition.

Volumes 42, 43 and 45 of Abstracts of Original Pension Papers. Compiled in the Office of the Registrar General. Copied, and cards made for each Revolutionary soldier, in the Office of the Librarian General.

Volumes 1, 2 and 3 of the New Hampshire Pension Records. Compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper. Copied and cards made for each Revolutionary soldier in the Office of the Librarian General.

The Story of Old Fort Plain and the Middle Mohawk Valley. By Nelson Greene.

New York's Part in History. By Sherman Williams.

Paul Jones: His Exploits in English Seas During 1778-1780. The last three presented by Miss Aline Solomons, a former Librarian General, in memory of her sister, Miss Zillah Solomons, through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, State Chairman of the D. C.

The Genealogical History of Dover, Mass.

By Frank Smith. Dover, 1917. Presented by the author through Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

History of the Town of Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass., from Its Earliest Settlement to 1891. By Abram English Brown. Bedford, 1891. Presented by Mrs. George Richard Blinn. Bedford, Mass.

The History of Malden, Mass., 1633-1785. By Deloraine Pendre Corey. Malden, 1899. Presented by "Mystic Side" Chapter, of Malden, Mass.

The Genealogies of the Families of Cohasset, Mass. Compiled by George Lyman Davenport and Elizabeth Osgood Davenport. Cohasset, 1909. Presented by "Col. Thomas Lothrop" Chapter, Cohasset, Mass.

Addresses on Sir Robert Walpole and Rev. Phillips Payson, Men Prominent in the Early History of Walpole, Mass. By Isaac Newton Lewis. Walpole, 1905.

The Minute Men and Other Patriots of Walpole, Mass., in Our Long Struggle for National Independence, 1775-1783. By Isaac Newton Lewis. Walpole, 1913.

A History of Walpole, Mass., From the Earliest Times. By Isaac Newton Lewis. Walpole, 1905. The last three presented by the author, President of the "Francis Lewis" Chapter, S. A. R.

Proceedings of the 14th and 15th Continental Congresses, N. S. D. A. R., April 17-22, 1905, April 16-21, 1906. The last two presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The Revolution in Virginia. By H. J. Ekenrode. Boston, 1916.

History of Amherst, New Hampshire, 1728-1882. By Daniel F. Secomb. Concord, 1883.

History of the Town of Canterbury, New Hampshire. By James Otis Lyford. 2 volumes. Concord, 1912.

The History of the Town of Bristol, Grafton County, New Hampshire. By Richard W. Musgrove. 2 volumes. Concord, 1904.

PAMPHLETS

Records of Old Farm and Church Burying Grounds of Franklin County, Kentucky. Compiled by the "Frankfort" Chapter. Presented by the Regent, Mrs. George Baker.

National Arch Presentation at Valley Forge, June, 19, 1917. Address of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh. Presented by the author.

Index Journal Illinois State Historical Society. Volume 2. April, 1909, to January, 1910. Presented.

Program 28th Annual Convention of the Indiana Federation of Clubs. October 23-26, 1917. Presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Year Book, D. C. Society of the National Society of the Colonial Daughters of America, 1917-1918.

Year Book, D. C. Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, 1917-1918. The last two presented by Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair.

The Finleys of Bucks. By Warren S. Ely., n. d. Presented by Miss Helen F. Dailey.

Five Generations of Connecticut Harrisons. By Frances Harrison Corbin. Boston, 1916. Presented by the author.

Julia Gambrill Smythe, Her Book. Containing Ancestry of Launcelot Gambrill, Born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1810. Presented by Miss Louise Carman.

Patterson Family Descended from James Patterson of Scotland. By D. William Patterson. Additional notes by Anna Patterson. Newark Valley, 1906. Presented by Miss Anna Patterson.

Stories of Andrustown, N. Y. Collected by Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson. Presented by Mrs. Robinson.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes. By Emily Katharine Ide. Revised edition. Boston, 1917.

Copy of Will of William Elliott, Born in Maryland, 1751, Died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1821.

Harris Family of Virginia from 1611 to 1914. Data gathered and printed by Thomas Henry Harris. Presented by Mrs. F. B. Hay.

The Register of the Lynn Historical Society for the Year 1916. Lynn, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Highways and History, the National Old Trails Road. Speech by Hon. William P. Borland, January 4, 1917. Presented by Mrs. John van Brunt.

Memorial Sketch of Mrs. Madison Adams Ballinger. By Rev. Henry J. Shandelle. Presented by Miss Cordelia Jackson.

Magnolia Cemetery. An interpretation of some of its monuments and inscriptions, with a reminiscence of Capt. James Stuart, a notice of John Allan Stuart and a tribute to the people of Beaufort. By Benj. R. Stuart. Charleston, S. C., 1896. Presented by Miss Claudia Stuart.

The Coats of Arms of the Bowne, Crawford, Kouswenhoven and Stoutenborough Families. Presented by Miss Anna L. Crawford, through the Curator General.

Report of the Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, 139th Anniversary of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1917. Presented by "Tioga Point" Chapter.

Historical Sketch of Old Fair Haven, with

Additional Notes. By Curtis C. Bushnell. New Haven, 1916. Presented by the author.

Gravestone Inscriptions from the "Old White Church" graveyard of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y. Copied and presented by Mrs. C. E. Tingle, Regent, "Ondawa-Cambridge" Chapter.

The library has also received from Mrs. William Henry Wait, Publicity Chairman, War Relief Service, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman, a set of 22 Bulletins of the service.

Flag of the Minute Men April 19, 1775, Its Origin and History. By Abram English Brown. Bedford, 1894. Presented by Mrs. George Richard Blinn.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin, N. S. S. A. R., January.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, November, December, January and February.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, January.

Liberty Bell, The, January.

Mayflower Descendant, July.

Michigan History Magazine, October.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, October and January.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October and January.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, October.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October and January.

New York Historical Society Quarterly, January.

New York Public Library Bulletin, September, October, November, December and January.

Patriotic Marylander, March, June and December.

Pilgrim Notes and Queries, November and December.

Smith College Studies in History, October. *Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly,* October and January.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

Vermont, The, October.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, October and January.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, January.

William and Mary College Quarterly, October.

The above list comprises 106 books, 22 pamphlets and 37 periodicals. Sixty-six books were presented, 27 purchased and 12 received in exchange. The 22 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,

Librarian General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried. Mrs. Cook presented from the State of Pennsylvania in memory of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, first State Regent of Pennsylvania, the card index of the honor rolls in the first forty-five volumes of the Lineage Books, the 21st State Conference of Pennsylvania having voted last fall to present this gift. A rising vote of thanks for this gift was expressed by the members of the Board, and the State Regent was requested at her first opportunity to express the thanks of the National Society to the Pennsylvania Daughters.

Miss Barlow read the following report for her work as Curator General and Chairman of Revolutionary Relics.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General,

Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the October Board meeting:

Sampler, Virginia, Work of Elizabeth Lee, 1744. By purchase.

Orderly Book kept by General Walter Stewart, July-October, 1777, Philadelphia, Pa. Presented to the Library by Mrs. G. A. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and later transferred to the Museum.

Manuscripts, 348 old receipts, due bills, etc., dates from 1711-1811, Newton, Massachusetts. Presented by F. S. Hammond, Syracuse, N. Y.

Book, "Historic Silver of the Colonies," 476 pages, richly illustrated. Autographed and presented by the author, Francis Hill Bigelow, Massachusetts.

Canton China Cream Pitcher. Owned by Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Edwards, m. 1752, great-great-grandparents of donor; and glass case bottle, gold decorations, owned by Daniel Steelman, great-grandfather of donor, Mrs. Emily Steelman Fisher.

Coats of Arms of the Bowne, Crawford, Konwenhoven, and Stoutenborough families, paternal and maternal ancestors of donor, Miss

Anna L. Crawford, through Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman of New Jersey.

Embroidered and lace-edged collar, owned by great-great-grandmother of donor; a piece of old linen from garment worn by great-grandfather of donor; and also a feather fan presented to the Museum in memory of Mrs. Experience White, born in Attleboro, Mass., 1751, married Gideon Sweet 1771, great-grandmother of donor, Miss Lucy Carpenter Sweet, through Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman of Massachusetts.

Virginia Minute Man Belt Buckle, lead and brass, presented by Mrs. James S. Phillips, through Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Chairman of West Virginia.

Ink dryer or blotter of Revolutionary Days, from Abigail Whitman Chapter, Norway, Maine, through Miss Jessica J. Haskell, State Chairman of Maine.

Book. Copy of General Washington's Farewell Address, with a print of his bust. Presented by the Philadelphia Chapter, through Miss Minnie F. Mickle, State Chairman of Pennsylvania.

Two flowered China perfume bottles, presented by Mrs. Warner Moore, of Richmond.

Manuscript, a receipt of the sale of two negro slaves, signed by Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and an infant christening cap worn by the Harrison children, presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, a lineal descendant.

Two manuscripts, dated October 9, 1787, Virginia, and November, 1786, presented by Mrs. Bronte Reynolds, through Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Chairman of Virginia.

Five pieces Lowestoft China, owned by Thaddeus and Hephzibah Chadwick, of Nantucket, married 1797, great-grandparents of donor; also goblet, canary glass, of early American period, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson.

Vanity box and penknife owned by Mrs. Sally Blaisdell, great-aunt of donor, Mrs. Francis A. St. Chair, through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, State Chairman of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE B. BARLOW,
Curator General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke and carried. Mrs. Cook announced that a case to be used in the Museum was given by the Daughters of Pennsylvania as a memorial to Mrs. Henry H. Cumings. A rising vote of thanks to Pennsylvania for the Museum wall

case was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried. In acknowledging the gift of the wall case from Pennsylvania, the President General expressed her appreciation to the Curator General for the splendid work she had done in making the Museum what it was to-day and in the promise for the future, and urged that the members of the Board go down to the Museum and see for themselves the beautiful things being acquired for the new cases.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our meeting in October there have been received in my office fourteen hundred, thirty-one letters. Twelve hundred, three have been written.

The amendments to the Constitution adopted at the last Congress having been incorporated in the Constitution, it was necessary to send the National Officers and the Chapters copies of same, consequently on November 17th, seventeen hundred, sixty copies were mailed.

A number of letters have come to the office in reference to securing positions in connection with our War Relief work, due to newspaper articles which seem to have circulated pretty well throughout the states, giving the impression we are asking for clerical assistance. A courteous reply has been sent to each applicant with the information that the articles referred to by them were not published at the instance of the Society, and that all work is being done by volunteers from the Society, without compensation of any kind.

We have sent the following supplies to Chapters and individuals:

Application blanks	15,264
Leaflets "How to Become a Member" ..	1,369
General Information	1,353
Transfer cards	1,147
Constitutions	2,781

As usual the incoming mail for the building has been assorted and distributed by this office.

In view of the fact that the time of one of my clerks is shared by the Finance Committee and the Credential Committee, I feel we have accomplished a creditable amount of work during the past four months, and I ask the adoption of my report.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The acceptance of the report of the Corresponding Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried. Mrs. Pulsifer read a resolution adopted by the State of Michigan at its 17th annual conference which pledged the Daughters of Michigan to do all in their power to promote loyalty to the government during the present crisis by uncovering disloyalty, and by instructing those ignorant of the issues of the day to the end that the people of Michigan shall stand as a unit behind the government.

The Treasurer General reported total deceased since last meeting, 121; resigned, 148; reinstated, 16. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the vote for the reinstatement of these 16 members, and they were declared reinstated by the President General. The Board rose in memory of the 121 members who had passed away.

Miss Crowell read the report of the Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held on January 11 at which resolutions of sympathy on the death of Miss Eliza Olver Denniston, the efficient and beloved Vice Chairman, were adopted, and sent to Mrs. Denniston.

Orders for printing the proposed revision of and amendments to the constitution and By-laws, as well as for the routine printing done away from the Hall, were passed on by your Chairman.

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Printing Committee was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Mrs. Minor read her report as Chairman of Magazine Committee, the Editor, Miss Lincoln, being invited to be present during its reading.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Four numbers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have been issued since my last report to you in October. Thanks to the efficiency and interest of our editor, Miss Lincoln, each number is a little better than the preceding one. It is apparent to all who read the magazine that the money voted by the Board at its last meeting, with which to purchase articles on historic and patriotic subjects, is being used judiciously and

wisely by our editor, from the interesting and timely articles appearing within its pages.

By vote of the National Board, April 23, 1917, that "the matter of the Bowker claim be referred to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee," your Chairman is pleased to report the settlement of that case, which has hung over the Society's head for over four years. It is only because of the patience, courtesy and consideration of the R. R. Bowker Company, that this Society has not been involved in the courts. As all know who have been on the National Board for any length of time, the R. R. Bowker Company have petitioned this Society time and time again, courteously and considerately, to appoint arbitrators (as per our agreement in the contract with them) to settle their account with this organization. A Mr. Krugler was appointed several years ago by Mr. Wilson and the R. R. Bowker Company, to act for them as arbitrator, and this Society was most fortunate in securing last June, Mr. A. C. Balch, of the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, to act as its representative in settlement of the claim.

These two gentlemen were to choose a third arbitrator, which they did, Mr. G. Frank Smith, of New York. The two first named members of this Council of Arbitration, after studying the case, met and arrived at the following conclusion: (they did not consult with Mr. Smith, as both were agreed and therefore did not need the third person). Letter from Mr. Balch to Mrs. Minor, December 7, 1917. "That the D. A. R. in accordance with their contract are indebted to the Bowker Company for the extra amount of printing over that specified in the printing contract, amounting to some nine hundred or more dollars, and my suggestion was to allow this amount only; but, in consideration of the fact that the account has been held up for more than four years, we finally deemed it only just that a proper interest allowance should be made, and agreed upon a lump sum of \$1100 in full settlement of all indebtedness against the D. A. R." From this "lump sum of \$1100 allowance for full settlement" there was a small deduction of \$24 for an article with the illustrations" due this Society from the R. R. Bowker Company, so the check sent by the Treasurer General in full and complete settlement was \$1076.

Your Chairman felt sure, after studying the contract with the R. R. Bowker Company, that the Society rightfully owed said Company a certain sum of money and it is as satisfactory to her to announce the settlement of this case which caused the expenditure of \$1076 by

this Society for a just bill, as it was to report to you at the last Board meeting the saving for the Society of \$1232 on an unjust account rendered by the former printers on our magazine, The Carey Printing Company, of New York. This Society can no more allow a just bill to go unpaid than it can allow its funds to be spent in paying an unjust account; either would reflect on the integrity of the Society.

Before leaving this subject, I want to speak of the invaluable aid, in settling this case, of Mr. A. C. Balch, Arbitrator, for this Society; his business ability, his familiarity with printing and publishing, his fairness, and unflinching courtesy, have led to the satisfactory settlement of this case. He has made several trips to New York, spent much time and thought on the case, for all of which he has made no charge whatever. I recommend, Madam President General, that this Board pass a vote of thanks to Mr. A. C. Balch, arbitrator for this Society in the R. R. Bowker case, in appreciation of his services in connection with the settlement of this case.

Your Chairman stated in her last report to this Board that she had been unable to get an accounting of the Society's advertising business from either the former Chairman, Miss Florence Finch, or the advertising agent, Mr. W. J. Thompson, although Miss Finch had said to the President General and your Chairman that she thought there was still four or five thousand dollars due the Society from advertisers. Your Chairman set about trying to collect the whole or any part of this sum; she went over the files of the magazine, ascertained who had advertised, what space they had used, and wrote each one, asking a statement of his business with the magazine. This method met with prompt and courteous replies from thirty-six out of forty-one advertisers, showing a readiness to help straighten out accounts.

In the nine free issues of the magazine there were seventy-nine pages of advertising matter: of these, eight and three-quarter pages were given to our own Society; one to the Red Cross, two to the Liberty Loan and one-half page to Mrs. Draper, twelve and one-quarter pages in all, leaving sixty-six and three-quarter pages of what should be paid space. In the announcement in the magazine, the advertising rate was given at \$250 per page, this for sixty-six and three-quarter pages would amount to \$16,687.50; allowing for a liberal discount of, say 20 per cent., the Society should have received \$13,350 for this amount of space.

Miss Finch reported having received \$2,479.08 and your Chairman has so far collected \$619.97, making a total received \$3,099.05;

this leaves a balance due the Society of \$10,250.95 if all advertising space had been paid for, but your Chairman finds that the greater part of this matter was either "contingent," "complimentary" or "filler." Even had all this been genuine paid advertising you will realize that the statement made to the Board April 14, 1917, that "the advertising department, which is a great asset even now, and which in time will become the source of a large revenue to the Society," was unwarranted.

Although this method of following up the advertising business of the magazine entailed much time, many letters and several trips to New York, there seemed to be no other way to get this business straightened out. Your Chairman found after many letters had passed between her and a firm which had advertised pianos, that they had paid for a part of their space with a piano; she could get no report as to whom the piano was given, so a trip to New York was made, and after various visits to advertising firms she discovered that a Mr. Hill, agent for the advertising firm of Collin Armstrong Company, received the piano for free space given him by W. J. Thompson, advertising agent acting for this Society. To say the least, this seems to have been a bad business arrangement for the Society!

Another case that has required a good deal of correspondence and two trips to New York has been that of the Tyrrell Hygienic Institute, a company that carried an advertisement in several numbers of our magazine last year. These advertisements were placed as "contingent," that is, the amount paid by the advertisers is contingent upon the results (the benefit) he receives from the advertisement. The company stated in reply to your Chairman's inquiry that they owed the magazine \$100, but as Mr. W. J. Thompson, the advertising agent, had been to see them and claimed 40 per cent. of this amount they refused to send the money to either the Treasurer General or your Chairman without Mr. Thompson's consent; this, Mr. Thompson refused to give your Chairman when written to, or later when called upon personally by her. He offered to give your Chairman a letter to the Tyrrell Hygienic Institute authorizing them to pay to her for the Society \$60 and he would collect the remaining \$40. As this Society had advanced Mr. Thompson \$1500 when he was engaged by the former Chairman for which he was to turn over to the magazine a certain amount of advertising, and as this amount had not been made good, your Chairman contended that no part of this \$100 rightfully belonged to him, and so stated the case to Mr. Palmer, business manager for the

Tyrrell Hygienic Institute. As a result, she came to an agreement with this Company that this Society would give them a letter guaranteeing them against any claim Mr. Thompson might make against this amount. This agreement was signed by your Chairman, your President General, and Recording Secretary General, whereupon the Tyrrell Company sent their check for \$100 at once, and it was forwarded to the Treasurer General.

J. B. Lippincott Company have had charge of our advertising since July 1, when they began to publish the magazine, and your Chairman herewith presents their statement (to file with this report) of advertising from July, 1917, to January, 1918.

It shows charges of \$1,768.53, of which \$1,391.54 has been paid; \$363.75 is from Caldwell for advertising prior to July, 1917, and check sent to the Treasurer General. There still remains a balance of \$176.90 due the Society. This account shows very good results from advertising when compared with that received from the larger issues. It would show to better advantage if the subscription list were larger, for it is the larger circulation that interests advertisers, together with inquiries from subscribers.

Your Chairman has visited several State Conferences where she has spoken for the magazine and tried to interest members to subscribe. The subscription list is now 7792.

As you have no doubt read in the February Magazine, North Dakota won the fifty dollar prize offered by the President General, the contest for which closed December 31, 1917. She has offered another prize—a \$50 Liberty Bond—to the State securing the largest number of subscriptions to the Magazine from January 1, 1918, to March 31, 1918. All prizes will be awarded at the next Congress.

No patriotic Daughter can afford to be without the magazine; it is the sole medium by which she may know of the work of the Society, how her money is being expended, and the deliberations of this Board. Your Chairman appeals to every member of this Board to do all she can to impress upon the Daughters in her State their need of the magazine.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,

Chairman, Magazine Committee.

The acceptance of report of Magazine Committee and adoption of recommendation was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Miss Lincoln here read her report as Editor.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

If you will look over the files of the magazine—I take it that every member of this Board is a subscriber—from July, 1917, to the current issue, you will find articles which have helped to establish the reputation of our publication as an historical magazine. Recognition of its new standing is accorded by publishing houses requesting to reprint articles which have appeared recently. It is eminently fitting and proper that the official publication of this Society should be dedicated, so to speak, to American history.

Our circulation is increasing slowly but surely, and it is now up to the editor to hold our readers as well as gain new subscribers. I am striving night and day to make each issue of the magazine better than the last and to secure valuable and interesting articles.

That I have been able to secure articles from authors who can command their own price elsewhere is owing to their splendid spirit of co-operation. For instance, Miss Kate Dickinson Sweetser, the well-known writer, wrote me last week: "I shall always be glad to coöperate with you because of the fact that what is done for your magazine is done for America and Americans."

Not only these authors, but high government officials believe that by publishing the history of our glorious past the magazine encourages love of country, and it is this love of country which inspires even small men to sublime heights of heroism. Ladies, the work of your official publication in this world war is clearly defined—let us hearten the present with the courage of the past.

Our magazine is one of the very few which has not advanced in price this year. Well-known authors are contributing worth-while articles; the official news of the National Society is published monthly; the genealogical department is furnishing valuable information; the illustrations are unusually good; the quality of the paper and the press work is of the best—and to-day the subscriber is getting full value for her money.

With concerted effort the magazine can now be made a financial success, and if you say it shall be done, the magazine's success will be assured before the end of the year.

The index for Volume LI is now in press and will be here next week. In this regard may I make a recommendation—that instead of issuing two volumes a year of six magazines each, we have one volume for the entire twelve months, from January, 1918, to December, 1918. This plan would enable those who

keep magazines to eliminate the expense of binding the volumes twice a year; it would also lessen the expense of printing two indexes a year.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Adoption with recommendation of Editor's report was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. The President General explained that formerly the proceedings of the Congress had been published in the magazine, making the twelve issues too bulky to be bound in one volume at the end of the year. A request was presented from the Genealogical Editor, Mrs. Hodges, that she be permitted to adopt certain rules for her department of Queries in place of the former rules. These new rules were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion of Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, it was carried, that *the request of the Genealogical Editor be granted.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce here read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following: Since the regular meeting of the Board in October the repairs on the outside of the building have been completed, with the exception of the repointing which was delayed by the extremely cold weather. During the heavy snows the walks in front and on D Street have been kept cleared of snow and in general excellent condition.

Within the building, beginning with the third floor, the following rooms have been freshly painted, both the walls and woodwork, and put in excellent condition: the C. A. R. room, Maine, West Virginia, Virginia, and Delaware. Delaware and Maine, in addition to this work, have had new slip covers made for their furniture. These expenses have all been borne by the respective States who are responsible for the rooms, and the C. A. R. room by that Society. The Kentucky room, under agreement to turn over the room in good condition, has been painted by the National Society, as have also the Office of Editor of the Magazine, the clerks' lunch room, and pantry. On the third floor we found when this work was undertaken that the ceiling of the rooms had not even been calcimined when the building was turned over to the Society as finished, but left in the rough plaster.

A general color scheme has been selected for all rooms of white woodwork, cream-tinted walls, and mouldings in old ivory. This color harmonizes nicely with all shades of draperies and finishings.

The Banquet Hall will be retouched where necessary to put it in good condition, but does not need to be at this time thoroughly done over.

On the second floor, the States of New York, Indiana, Alabama, Texas, Michigan, and Massachusetts have had their rooms redecorated, the National Society attending to the two dressing rooms on this floor. On the first floor Ohio and the District of Columbia have authorized similar work for their rooms, Illinois and Missouri having had the same work done in their respective rooms last spring; and the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia will provide for the Library. In the basement the floors have all been painted, making it much easier to care for them and keep in good condition.

We are hoping to hear of an equal willingness on the part of the remaining States having rooms to place them in harmony with the others, so that the entire building may be in unison.

The shades for the long windows on the first floor being much worn, new shades have been ordered for these windows, and the old ones will be cut down to fit the shorter windows of the second and third floors, so that all will be in good condition.

Michigan has had a new bookcase built into its room, making a very attractive feature. Vermont is adding the handsome inside rail to the north stairway from the second to the third floors, completing these four beautiful stairways, and has asked for estimates for a similar rail for the two public stairways leading to the basement.

Gas connections into the building and a gas plate have been provided for the clerks' lunch room and connections made to the Superintendent's apartment. In this connection we acknowledge the gift from the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Pulsifer, of a portable oven for the clerks' lunch room.

The motor of the elevator has been replaced by the Otis Elevator Company with a new and noiseless one, which is greatly appreciated.

The vestibule was furnished by Pennsylvania, but the busts which have recently been stationed there were not furnished by that state and consequently have been removed to more appropriate abiding places. A new large mat has been placed at the outer door, and a handsome mahogany show case has been placed in the vestibule for the display and sale of the Maga-

zine and other publications and souvenirs of the Society.

A vast quantity of waste paper has been accumulated in the basement which is about to be disposed of and I invite the Board to visit the basement for an inspection thereof in order to see where money might have been better expended.

Our faithful and efficient messenger, George Hughes, left us in January to enter the service of the U. S. Government, having joined the signal corps and ordered to camp. His place is being temporarily filled by a boy who intends to make good at \$35 per month, to be promoted to \$40 later.

We bring to you one recommendation only at this time and that at the request of the Superintendent.

That the men, Estes Scott and LeCount Woodson be promoted from \$55 to \$60 per month, and that the two janitors, now on the per diem basis of \$2 and \$1.75 per day, each be placed on a monthly basis of \$60 per month.

He makes this request on account of repeated efforts by other corporations to secure the services of these men by the inducement of higher wages, and they having remained faithful to us.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The President General stated that she would like the Board to pass a vote of appreciation to Miss Rogers for the work she started in connection with the placing of the new motor in the elevator, which through her individual efforts had been installed by the Otis Elevator Company free of expense to the Society, and of sympathy for her in her illness resulting from an accident. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and unanimously carried, *that a letter be sent Miss Dorinda Rogers expressing our sympathy in her illness and also expressing our appreciation of her efforts regarding the elevator adjustment, which is completed. The acceptance of the report of the Building and Grounds Committee and adoption of recommendation was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.*

The President General stated that the Board would adjourn for luncheon a little before the hour and she would take the members on two pilgrimages, downstairs in the basement where they might see the accumulated excess printing old magazines, old constitutions, unused Proceedings of the 24th and 25th Congresses, unsold Statute Books; then up to the third floor where the certificates are sent out to see

the ten thousand and more certificates for members admitted before April, 1917, awaiting the signature of the former President General.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General, referred to the picture of the first prayer of the Continental Congress which appeared in the January Magazine, and read an extract from the Essence of Religion on prayer; "Prayer cannot be understood or discussed by itself, but only in connection with God's general purpose for men. Our Christian faith is that God's deepest purpose in the creation of men is that he may have *spiritual* children made in his image and likeness who shall know Him, love Him and to whom He may communicate Himself in blessing forever and ever." Pursuing this thought and how God talked with Moses, Miss Pierce read from Exodus 34: 29-33. Miss Pierce dwelt also on the appeal of the month of February with its great birthdays of such men as Washington and Lincoln, and said that these Presidents were men of prayer. The spirit of communion with God and reliance upon Him breathes through Washington's Farewell Address, as it also does in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Following the prayer of the Chaplain General, the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

At 12.40 adjournment was had for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.15. The drawing of seats for the 27th Continental Congress was proceeded with in accordance with the rules of Congress, the Recording Secretary General drawing for those States not represented, with the following result:

37 Alabama	5 Mississippi
2 Arizona	3 Missouri
4 Arkansas	15 Montana
49 California	41 Nebraska
29 Colorado	43 Nevada
48 Connecticut	6 New Hampshire
9 Delaware	42 New Jersey
17 District of Columbia	1 New Mexico
24 Florida	33 New York
30 Georgia	38 North Carolina
27 Hawaii	52 North Dakota
21 Idaho	39 Ohio
40 Illinois	28 Oklahoma
13 Indiana	46 Oregon
45 Iowa	34 Pennsylvania
44 Kansas	18 Rhode Island
20 Kentucky	19 South Carolina
11 Louisiana	12 South Dakota
22 Maine	50 Tennessee
14 Maryland	36 Texas
47 Massachusetts	32 Utah
31 Michigan	7 Vermont
51 Minnesota	25 Virginia

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 10 Washington | 26 Wyoming |
| 8 West Virginia | 35 Orient |
| 16 Wisconsin | 23 Cuba |

The President General announced that the numbers drawn for the various States would not only represent their seating in the Congress, but would be used in the program for the order in which the State Regents would give their State reports.

Mrs. Heath, having been prevented from being present when the time came to make her report, owing to the train being fourteen hours late, was called on to report as Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution. She stated that she had no formal report to make, the blanks from the Chapters were coming in every day, that the Chapters seemed not to consider the fact that the Report was obliged to be sent in to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution within a given time; that she had made a second call through the State Regents in November, and yet a third call in December. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved *that we accept the report of the Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

The President General stated that immediately following the close of the last Congress, in conjunction with the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer General, she had endeavored to see that all the insurance policies and all the contracts that had been given out were in the possession of the proper officers, and this had been accomplished, with the exception of one contract, that with the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company. The Congress had authorized an insignia for charter members, active National Officers, Vice-Presidents General, and State Regents, but the Board had never approved a contract for the manufacture of these insignia, and after considerable correspondence with Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company it was found that their contract had been signed some months after it was drawn and they had been selling the pins right along. In order to place this matter on a proper legal basis, so as to give the Society a record of the authorization for the manufacture of these pins by this firm, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company were invited to draw up another contract which should meet with the approval of the President General and the Recording Secretary General, and submit it to the Board, and secure also the approval of the Board for the sale of the pins that had been sold without proper authorization. After the contract had been read, it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the President General and Record-*

ing Secretary General be authorized to sign contract with Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, as read, and that all sales made with the idea that a contract existed before this date be approved.

A letter was read from J. E. Caldwell & Company suggesting changes in prices on various articles other than the insignia owing to the excessive cost of production beyond their control. After some discussion, and an explanation by the President General of the attitude of Caldwell in the matter, it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the request of J. E. Caldwell & Company to raise price on articles as designated in letter be granted.*

The President General called attention to a large plat showing the Square owned by the Society, with the small section not yet acquired marked off. The Treasurer General reported as to the Record of Indebtedness which had been authorized by the Board, giving in detail information as to notes due and payable and others that were being carried by the bank that were past due, stated that some of the indebtedness could be cared for by the money coming in if the Board saw fit to authorize her to transfer a stated sum from the current to the permanent fund. The Treasurer General moved *that the President General and Recording Secretary General be authorized to arrange an extension of the ten \$1000 notes due December 31, 1917, to be made upon terms satisfactory to the American Security and Trust Company and the officers mentioned.* This was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried. It was further moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the Treasurer General be empowered to transfer, not to exceed \$15,000 from the Current to the Permanent Fund.* The Treasurer General stated that the question had been raised as to the form of report made by her, whether it might not be improved upon, made more intelligent and more concise, and it was the desire of the Treasurer General and the Auditing Committee that they be authorized to formulate a plan subject to the approval of the Board. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *that the Treasurer General and Auditing Committee be allowed to formulate and submit a new arrangement of the Treasurer General's report.* This was seconded by Mrs. Hume and carried. The Treasurer General asked for suggestions as to her report to Congress, outlining briefly her own idea as to how it should be arranged, which, however, she wished should be entirely subject to the desire of the Board. Mrs. Foster moved *that the Treasurer General give her report to Congress as plain and concise*

as possible, leaving the form to her discretion. Seconded by Mrs. Hume and carried.

Referring to reports to Congress, the Recording Secretary General expressed her views as to the nature of reports to be given by the State Regents; that the detailed reports of the Chapters should be given at the State conferences, and the report for the Congress should be a summing up by the State Regent of the work in the State made from the individual reports of the Chapters. Miss Crowell stated that this would affect very much the size of the Proceedings and consequently the size of the bill for those Proceedings, without in any way affecting the interest of the members in reading the Proceedings. The reports that were prepared by Chapters for their State conference held in October, November, and December did not cover the same period of time that reports up to March 1 covered, and they were also much more intimate when presented to the conference than they should be for the Congress. The President General stated that the information would be given in the program that all reports must be turned over to the Recording Secretary General as soon as presented, otherwise they would not appear in the printed Proceedings. A general discussion ensued as to the advisability of eliminating the individual Chapter reports, and a motion by Mrs. Brumbaugh *that State Regents' reports consist only of a summing up of work done in the State, and Chapter reports usually appended be omitted*, was seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried. In connection with legislation on congressional matters, it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that Congressional rulings affecting the various offices shall be filed in the offices within three weeks after the close of Congress*.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *that the Treasurer General be authorized to deposit with the Treasurer of the Joint Committee for the Celebration of Washington's Birthday, the sum of \$75 toward our share of expenses*. This was in addition to the sum already authorized by the Executive Committee to be deposited for the share of expenses of the National Society, it having been found that on account of the high cost of everything and the increased number of war committees and foreign missions, all of whom it was deemed most desirable to invite, the expense of the celebration was much more this year than it had been in previous years. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried.

Invitations to attend State conferences were read by the Recording Secretary General and

extended by the State Regents and Vice-Presidents General of their States.

A letter from the Navy League was read stating that many letters of thanks were coming to them for the work done by the Daughters in supplying knitted garments for the men of the navy. The gratitude of the Navy League was expressed to the National Society for the privilege of having been associated with the Daughters in their patriotic work.

A letter was also read from the National Committee of Patriotic Societies calling attention to the campaign inaugurated by the Navy Department to secure eyes for the navy, in which the offer was also made to furnish in any quantity the small poster which the Navy Department was putting out. The President General stated that a cut of this poster would appear in the March Magazine. The Organizing Secretary General called attention to a point never before to her knowledge brought out in connection with this campaign, that good opera glasses would also be very acceptable to the Navy Department—not the small pearl-handled opera glasses of the present day, but the old-fashioned black covered larger opera glasses, of which probably every Daughter possessed a pair packed away in a trunk.

A letter from French & Ward was also read, submitting a sample of knitted fabric from which to make sweaters, etc., and offering the material at wholesale to the women working for the soldiers and sailors. The President General stated that she had sent the list of the National Board of Management to this firm in order that they might reach the individual State regents and make their propositions direct.

Mrs. Harris gave an interesting account of the starting of their work for the Hostess House at Camp Sherman, of the hearty response by the Daughters of Ohio in the raising of the necessary money to furnish and equip the building, their personal service in attendance, and the splendid results obtained.

A recess was taken at 5.05 P.M. until ten o'clock the next morning.

The second day of the Board meeting was called to order by the President General Thursday morning, February 21, at 10.08 o'clock.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read one of the prayers contained in the Daily Sacrifice, a little prayer plan for each day, owned and carried by Washington. She dwelt also on the permanency and power of the Word as it was supplied to the Colonial Army and our own army to-day,

and quoted a favorite expression of her aunt, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, as to the intrinsic power of the truth. Miss Pierce read II Timothy, Chapter I, and led in the Lord's Prayer, after which she availed herself of the permission granted to bring to the Board a message from the 48th Annual Session of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to which she had taken greetings in October from the President General, and read the following reference from the account of the meeting: "Of noteworthy interest was the bringing of greetings from the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce. The President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who is a sister of Bishop Mitchell, embodied in her greetings a report of the War Relief Service Committee of the Daughters, who are rebuilding the French town of Tilloloy and equipping the homes for the habitation of refugees. Many of the Daughters of the American Revolution are members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and now, as never before, are we realizing that patriotism and missions go hand in hand; for our Society is undertaking work for French orphans and is asking for \$45,000 above the appropriations to carry it on."

The Recording Secretary General reported as to action taken by the Executive Committee since the last regular meeting, as follows:

October 29, 1917, reclassification of salaries of clerks as published on pages 394-397 of December Magazine.

January 25, 1918, That the Society take over the typewriter contracted for by Miss Deniston and refund to her family the sum already paid thereon.

That we authorize the advancing of \$100 for the joint celebration of the 22nd of February, with the understanding that if the one-third of expenses do not amount to this sum, the amount unexpended is to be returned to the Society.

February 20, 1918, Amendment of classification of salaries of clerks, as adopted October 29 and published in December MAGAZINE, made necessary by the resignations in the Treasurer General's office of Miss Myers, Miss Fischer, and Miss Brighton, by the employment of Miss Eloise Scarborough, Miss Grace Frazee, and Miss Lucile Hardesty to be placed on permanent roll under the usual rules at \$55 per month, the latter to be assigned to the record room at the close of Mrs. Adkins' term of office; Mrs. Adkins, a former chief clerk in the Treasurer General's

office, having been employed until after Congress at \$75 per month; also, the employing of Miss Elizabeth Heinbuch in the office of the Registrar General where under the usual rules, she is to be placed on the permanent roll; also the employment of Miss Anna S. Walton as clerk to Curator General until after Congress at \$75 per month, she to give three days each week to work in the Museum as directed by the Curator General and three days each week in any office to which she may be detailed by the Committee having clerks in charge; and the transferring of Miss McCausland in the Treasurer General's office from Class H, clerks receiving \$60 to \$65 to Class F, clerks receiving \$70 to \$75, to receive \$75 per month, the change to date from January 1, 1918.

That the Treasurer General use her discretion, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee in regard to the amounts that the clerks in her office may be bonded for.

The approval of the action of the Executive Committee, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

The President General expressed regret that illness prevented the State Vice Regent of North Carolina from attending the meeting of the Board. A telegram was read from Mrs. Mercer stating that all her arrangements had been made and she had not given up hope that she would be able to attend until the very day of the meeting.

The President General stated that it was her duty to bring up a subject which it was necessary to have clearly understood—that if rules were not meant to be carried out they should not be enacted by Congress or by the Board. A long-established rule of the National Society was that nothing could be placed in the Hall that had not been passed on by the Art Committee or some one appointed especially to pass on articles other than paintings, that because of this rule there had been in the past some very unpleasant experiences where portraits of esteemed members of the Society had had to be returned to the donors because the Art Committee would not allow them to be placed; that some time prior to the last Congress a committee of friends of the former President General decided on having a portrait painted of her to be placed in the Hall, and solicited contributions for this purpose from every Chapter in the Society. The portrait was painted, and on Monday afternoon of the opening day of the last Congress it was presented by Mrs. Baruch,

chairman of the self-constituted committee, and accepted by Mrs. Story in behalf of the National Society. The portrait was hung in the President General's room. Much unfavorable criticism was expressed by friends of Mrs. Story among others, that it was an extremely poor likeness, etc., etc. This led to an investigation as to whether the picture had been passed upon by the Art Committee, and it was found it had never been submitted to them. The appointment of a new Art Committee was delayed until the very last moment in the autumn in the unsuccessful effort to induce the Art Committee that had been appointed by Mrs. Story to pass upon the portrait. The picture was taken down by the Building and Grounds Committee because it had not been passed upon, and was carefully stored in one of the upper rooms. A little later a letter came from New York wishing to know why this picture was taken down, and the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee explained that it had never been passed on by the Art Committee, and, according to the rules, could not be placed until that had been done. The matter was taken up at the New York State Conference and the State Regent was made a committee of one to see what she could do to solve the difficulty. Mrs. Spraker had been all the day before trying to get together members of the Art Committee and had just succeeded in inducing some of these members to come to the Hall and look at the portrait, and they said if the artist would change the color of either the coat or the dress, and make the hands alike, and correct one or two other minor defects, the portrait might be submitted to them and they would pass upon it, but they would not consent to pass upon it in its present condition. Mrs. Spraker had just left for New York and trusted to be able to prevail upon the artist to make the changes indicated. This incident served to bring out more strongly the importance of people having gifts to present to the Hall arranging beforehand to have them passed on by the proper committee, and securing the decision of the committee in writing, which could be placed on record with the Building and Grounds Committee.

In reply to the question as to what had become of the chair presented to the Hall in honor of Mrs. Story, the President General stated that this had been carefully put away because it was broken; that it had had to go back to New York to be mended, and after a short time it had again to be mended—

the cabinetmaker said it had been made with the wrong grain of the wood and that it would not stand ordinary wear and tear. A cover was made for the chair and it was put carefully away for safekeeping. The Treasurer General wished the minutes to show a correction, that when the chair was presented the statement was made that the money had been deposited in the national treasury to forever care for the chair, but that the money was never deposited in the national treasury, it was in the hands of the State Treasurer of New York State and Mrs. Johnston had a letter in her possession to that effect.

Miss Serpell expressed her gratification at hearing the explanation regarding the portrait and the chair, as it would enable her and the other members of the Board to convey the information to those making inquiry. She referred also to the map hanging in the District Room showing the location of the original boundary stones of the ten-mile square for the District of Columbia which had been marked by the District Chapters, and stated that the question had been raised at the Virginia State Conference as to whether in some instances these were properly marked. The President General announced that she would leave it to the State Regent of Virginia and the State Regent of the District of Columbia to decide as to who the committee should be to decide the question raised.

It was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried, *that the President General's statement in regard to the chair and the portrait of the former President General, Mrs. Story, be incorporated in the minutes for publication in the MAGAZINE.*

The Historian General referred to the condition existing in her office owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Johnston, Editor of the Lineage Book, and after some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Boone and carried, *that the Executive Committee be empowered to employ the necessary assistance for the compilation of the Lineage Books with the approval of the Historian General.* It was also moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried, *that the Historian General have charge of the compilation of the Lineage Book and be responsible for same.* Mention was made of the fact that Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston had served the Society in connection with the Lineage Book for twenty-four years, and following expressions of sympathy for her

in her illness, it was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried, *that the ruling regarding salaries be suspended in regard to Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, and her salary be paid to May 1, 1918.*

The question of the certificates remaining unsigned was then taken up and discussed, many of the members testifying to the dissatisfaction existing among members of Chapters where those joining within the past seven months had received their certificates, and others who had been members over two years had not yet received any. The feeling was expressed that as Mrs. Story had stated she desired to sign the certificates of the members admitted during her term of office as a matter of sentiment, it was only proper that she should promptly sign them and permit these members to have what belonged to them so that they might still appreciate that sentiment; members were writing in to say that they did not care who signed their certificates if only they might be sent them; that since the last Congress only 500 certificates, out of more than eleven thousand then remaining unsigned, had been signed by Mrs. Story, that if she would come to the Hall and sign a room would be placed at her disposal with a clerk in attendance to take off the certificates as they were signed. In response to queries from members of the Board it was explained that inasmuch as all these certificates bore the signatures of other officers from the past administration no other name could be affixed to them but the name of the President General serving during the same period, nor could a *fac simile* of her signature be used without permission, and this permission Mrs. Story had refused to grant. If necessary, the Society could destroy all these certificates and issue new certificates which could be signed by the officers at present in power, but as this would entail a large expenditure of money, it would be a question that the Congress might deal with if it thought best. After a general discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried without a dissenting vote, *that the Board authorize a letter be sent to Mrs. Story urging that she come to Memorial Continental Hall and sign all unsigned certificates issued during her administration before the twenty-seventh Continental Congress, or authorize a fac simile of her signature to be used on the said certificates.*

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through the State Regent of New Jersey I wish to ask for the authorization of a Chapter at Paterson, N. J.

Also the confirmation of Mrs. Mabel L. Humphries Barham as organizing Regent at Nacogdoches, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

Mrs. Scott, Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, spoke of the work being done by that Committee, which would be shown in part by the reports presented by Mrs. Wait and Mrs. Hanger. She stated that she had written the treasurer in New York in the Tilloloy matter that detailed reports must be hereafter rendered the committee every month for every dollar sent and the way it has been expended, that it is the understanding of the Committee that the government is removing the débris and clearing out the old brick that can be used; there being no wood in that section, concrete would have to be used in place of other building material, but the first thought of the Committee is to furnish stock, etc., for the people who are living in all kinds of shacks in order that they may be started on the way to become self-supporting; that the Daughters might feel assured that their work on behalf of the French orphans and the restoration of Tilloloy would benefit the French people, notwithstanding the German propaganda to discredit and discourage the work undertaken by the Daughters. Mrs. Scott recounted some of the horrible atrocities practised on the unfortunate peoples now being despoiled by Germany and those fighting with her, so unthinkable as to be unprintable, and stated that it was from things such as this that the English and the French were protecting this country, and it was necessary for the Daughters everywhere to realize this—though she found it was not so understood in all sections of the country—and to appreciate the fact that what we could do for France was really done for our own country; that in the matter of food no one could do for our own army and for those others who are fighting

our battles as much as the women, aided and backed up by the men and children of the land, in the saving of those articles of food needed for shipment abroad, which did not in any way represent sacrifice, as so many articles of food were still left for our own use. When it was remembered that Germany had three million prisoners working in her mines and fields and her factories, thus releasing that number of men for the front, and that Germany had now more conquered territory than she had in 1914, and two hundred millions of conquered people were suffering under Germany's misrule on the verge of starvation, the time was ripe, Mrs. Scott declared, to spread the propaganda of help for the friends of America and for America herself. Mrs. Scott presented the following resolution, which had been seconded by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Smith, and adopted at the meeting held the day before of the War Relief Service Committee:

"This \$100,000, when raised, should be turned over to the United States Government, in exchange for Liberty Bonds, the government to pay the interest to our Treasurer General. When these bonds mature, it is the suggestion of your Committee, that the principal be appropriated for whatever might be the most pressing and worthy patriotic need, such as care for the orphans and other dependents of our own American men killed in the war, the training of our blinded and maimed soldiers, or some equally appropriate and compelling work of succor and of mercy.

"Your Committee would suggest that the annual interest paid to our Treasurer General be also appropriated to the same general purposes at the discretion of the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management.

"We may rest assured that when the time comes for action upon this matter our National Board of Management or our Continental Congress will act wisely with the best judgment and the highest patriotism."

A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Scott for her splendid report. After an animated and lengthy discussion, in which practically every member of the Board took part, and during which it was brought out that it was the understanding that when the \$100,000 worth of bonds matured it was to be used for some large and worthy project in our own country arising out of the war which this sum might endow and carry on for a term of years, the previous question was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded and carried. *The adoption of Mrs. Scott's resolution and*

report, as previously moved by Mrs. Fowler and seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, was then put and carried.

During the morning session Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General and Honorary Vice President General, honored the Board with her presence and took part in the discussion on the Liberty Bond question. Mrs. Hall, State Regent of Delaware, was present, having been prevented by illness from attending the first day's sessions.

At 12.45, on motion, adjournment was had for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.15 p.m.

Mrs. Wait, as Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee, presented the following report:

Report of Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Following the meeting of the National Board, October 21, 1917, Bulletin No. 17, Summary of War Work, Bulletin No. 18, Tilloloy, Bulletin No. 19, Third Liberty Loan, Bulletin No. 20, War Business Items, were issued October 24 to our 1600 Chapters through District Directors and State Regents.

In January, Bulletin No. 21, Distribution of Jelly, and Bulletin No. 22, Canadian Trench Cap, Service Comfort Kit, etc., authorized by the President General were issued. The latter bulletin for each State Regent was accompanied by a picture and price list especially prepared for the Daughters. Folders explaining the kits have just come from the press and have been sent to District Directors for distribution to the Chapters. No expense for pictures, folders or lists have been borne by the Daughters, but by the firm making the kits, which was designed by a Daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick; nor does any Daughter or any Chapter receive any royalty or percentage of profits from sale of same, as it was desired that they should be sold at the lowest possible price to all Daughters.

Total number of bulletins sent since October 21, 1917, 9600, 1600 folders, 50 price lists, 50 pictures, 50 samples; total 11,350.

Letters on war-time business have also been sent out by the President General and Mrs. Scott, Chairman of this Committee.

By request this office has furnished a special report of our War Relief Service Committee work to Mrs. Heath for Smithsonian Report, and synopsis of our work to National Committee of Patriotic Societies,

to Bureau of Public Information and a State Librarian for State Library Bulletin.

Copies of our bulletins have been asked for by Bureau of Public Information, National Y. W. C. A., National Committee of Patriotic Societies, and at the request of the President General, files have been placed in the offices of the Recording Secretary General, Corresponding Secretary General and to Librarian General for Library.

The bulletins have also been given space in many newspapers, which are opening their pages so freely to the work of the Daughters that we are being approached by a Clipping Agency to give them our patronage. It would increase the proper public recognition of our War Work if all Chapters gave the press such information.

January 17 your Publicity Director received instructions from the President General to request each State Regent for a report of her State's work, to be compiled by this office for February Board meeting. In compliance with this request, a letter and the following outline, to facilitate compilation, were sent by me to every State Regent January 18:

WAR WORK

For the Army (this includes):

Work in cantonments, such as mending and so forth.

Number of knitted garments, comfort kits, and scrap books given soldiers.

Christmas celebrations and remembrances in cantonments.

Number of glasses of jelly sent cantonments.

Mess Funds.

Ambulances, Field Kitchens, etc.

Hospitality-Houses, Rooms, etc.

For the Navy (this includes):

Number of knitted garments and comfort kits given.

Name of boat if one has been adopted.

Name of boat to which miscellaneous garments have been sent, etc.

For Aviation Field:

This includes number knitted garments given, etc.

For Oversea Forces:

Gifts of any kind.

For Home Relief (this includes work for):

Dependent families.

Home Service.

Americanization.

For France:

Number of French Orphans taken.

Amount contributed to Tilloloy.

Number of garments contributed.

For National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross:

Total amount money.

Total number hospital garments given.

Total number surgical supplies given.

Name of any Daughters gone as Red Cross nurses from your State.

For Liberty Loan:

First Loan, amount taken by Chapter; by individual Daughters.

Second Loan, amount taken by Chapter; by individual Daughters.

Is D. A. R. plan for raising \$100,000 for Third Liberty Loan receiving endorsement?

Miscellaneous:

Please state any new, original work that you have done which has met with success; work not mentioned in these headings that the whole Society may have the benefit of your experience; also any miscellaneous work.

It is with a feeling of deep appreciation of the splendid coöperation and support of State and Chapter Regents, in compiling quickly these most important data, that this report is made. It is far from being complete, as many State Regents found it impossible to respond for their States on such short notice and almost all of the State Regents could not get replies from all their Chapters in time. But the summary is indicative of the magnificent war work being done by the Daughters over the whole country, and makes every loyal Daughter earnestly hope that an official questionnaire may be endorsed by this Board, sent to the State Regents and Chapters at once and returned to Publicity Director in time for a full and complete report for Congress that the world may realize our strength as a national asset in time of war, and that we may be encouraged to do yet greater work for our country.

The summary is based on the following request in my letter of January 18th to State Regents. States which sent in their reports from April 22 to October 1 will please make this report from October 1, 1917 to February 1, 1918. States which did not send in report October 1st will please make the report from April 22 to February 1st. In a few cases this request was forgotten by Regents who had made October reports. In such cases, their October report was deducted from Febru-

ary Report, so that this summary is as nearly accurate as possible.

SUMMARY FROM OCTOBER 1 TO FEBRUARY 1

The following States are represented in the summary:

Colorado	New Jersey
Connecticut	New York
Delaware	North Carolina
District of Columbia	North Dakota
Florida	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Illinois	Oregon
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Carolina
Kentucky	Texas
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Michigan	West Virginia
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	Wyoming
Nebraska	Orient.

The latter, owing to the fact that the State Regent is now in this country.

SUMMARY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1918

Knitted garments, 85,962 or 21,490 sets @ \$12	\$257,880.00
Comfort Kit Bags, 6680, @ \$2	13,360.00
French Orphans	24,794.39
Jelly, 16,901 glasses @ \$0.25	4,225.25
Red Cross (money)	148,446.80
Y. M. C. A.	7,558.47
Y. W. C. A.	1,964.00
D. A. R. Lodge, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio	21,500.00
Community House, Junction City, Kansas	1,027.00
D. A. R. Room, Kalamazoo, Mich.	300.00
Miscellaneous	31,598.88
Tilloloy	7,000.00
Total gifts	\$519,654.79
Second Liberty Loan	\$2,712,053.00
	\$3,231,707.79

Miscellaneous gifts include gifts to over-sea soldiers and sailors, Armenian, Polish and Belgian Relief, Italian Orphans, Permanent Blind Relief, Salvation Army Hut, Knight of Columbus, D. A. R. Mending Bureaus in camps, pictures and newspapers for Y. M. C. A. Huts, hot chocolate for aviators and guards, blankets and quilts,

victrola records and pianos for Camp, Mess Funds, Hospitality Funds, free yarn, etc.

This financial statement does *not* include:

- 193 Aviator's jackets.
- 18 Ambulances.
- 600 Pillow-cases. (For oversea forces.)
- 36 Raincoats.
- 36 Razors.
- 569 Large boxes.
- 36 Gift packages.

Aid to Hospital in Flanders:

- 360 Garments, Home Service.
- 616,692 Surgical supplies, National surgical dressings and Red Cross.
- 80,073 Hospital garments.
- Boxes of drug supplies.
- 34 Soldiers adopted.
- 20 Sailors and marines adopted by one Colorado Chapter.
- Flowers for contagious wards in Base Hospitals.
- Operating table.
- Wheel chairs.
- Entertainment of soldiers in private homes.
- 1013 Housewives.
- 13 Barrack bags.
- 973 Christmas baskets.
- 929 Christmas bags for France.
- 6261 Garments for French Children.
- 2 Boxes garments for children of southern France.
- Flags presented to troops.
- Picture puzzles.
- Tobacco, cigars and candy in large quantities.
- 2643 Scrap-books.
- 4444 Books and \$138.58.
- 2000 Christmas boxes.
- Civilian Relief in Paris.
- Collapsible organ given Base Hospital.
- 45 Mouth-organs.
- Hot lunches and dinners served troops passing through towns.
- Community Camp Service and cot equipment.
- Standard of colors presented to regiment from Kansas.
- Home Service, coal, food, etc.
- Hoghead of fruit and jelly sent Naval Hospital, Los Animas.
- Hundreds of magazines given troops en route.
- \$250 given by one Colorado Chapter for cafeteria for overworked girls and women in France.

It does not include:

\$24,672 raised by one Daughter in New York for War Chest.

\$5,000 raised by Chapter, New York, for Great Britain War Loan.

\$1,400 raised by one Daughter in Maryland for Emergency Fund to Auxiliary and Relief Society.

PERSONAL SERVICE

Committees on Home Ties and War Records are spending time and money freely making and keeping War Records of each man in service from his county, writing each one that his own county is back of him and asking him what his own town folks can do for his comfort—thus helping the morale of the service.

Committees on Home Service are also doing much for the morale of the men by giving those whom they have left at home happy surprises, accounts of which will be written the man in service so that he will know some one back home is caring personally for the happiness of those dear to him.

Other Daughters are organizing and working as heads of departments, chairmen of committees and regular workers in Chapters of Red Cross; cooperating with Drive for Liberty Loan, Conservation, Women's Division, Council of National Defense, Housewives' League, National League for Women's Service, Work in Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs and Military Census, serving as assistants on Legal Advisory Boards and Questionnaires, acting as hostesses in Hostess Houses D. A. R. Rooms for soldiers, giving time in Mending Bureaus, etc., etc. In China the Daughters are making pongee silk shirts for the men in foreign service, as it has been discovered that the cooties detest the odor of pongee.

But our most precious gift to our country is the brave men and women whom the Daughters are giving with a smile on our faces and tears in our hearts.

Among the number are the names of the following Daughters of the American Revolution in foreign service, the names being furnished by the State Regents. May we not all stand in their honor while their names are being read and may not letters of appreciation from this Board be sent to these our own members who are giving themselves to the call of their country, while we further testify to our faith and pride in them by having an honor-roll inscribed with their

names and the names of all Daughters in the future who may serve abroad?

Daughters of the American Revolution in Foreign Service:

Connecticut:

Miss Ruth Daniels, Army Nurse, U. S. Hospital No. 15, American Expeditionary Force.

Miss Esther Vorhees Hasson, Army Nurse in France.

Miss Brooks, Mission to Palestine.

Miss Frances Hickox, Y. M. C. A. in France.

Miss Winslow, secretary to Miss Anne Morgan and head of her unit in France.

Georgia:

Mrs. Orme Campbell, a Georgia Daughter.

Illinois:

Miss Mabel Fuller, Northwestern Unit.

Miss Alice Pratt, Hospital Unit No. 11.

Indiana:

Miss Mary Goldwaite, Red Cross Nurse, place of service not given.

Iowa:

Miss Mildred Gilson, Unit K.

Miss Mary West, Unit R.

Kansas:

Miss Lucille Otto, Hospital Unit, leaving this month.

Miss Flora Adams, R. C. Nurse in France.

Kentucky:

Nurse, name not given.

New York:

Mrs. C. E. Flemming.

Mrs. Radcliff B. Lockwood.

Miss Sophie Palmer.

Miss Anna McPhearson.

Mrs. Hugh Pynter.

Miss Maude M. Woolsey.

Ohio:

Miss Katherine Geddes, Paris.

Miss Julia Norton, Paris.

Miss M. Sydna Sheldon, nurse in France in Welfare Work.

Oregon:

Miss Jessie Finch.

Rhode Island:

Mrs. Amelia Spicer Crane, R. C. Nurse. Special permission has been given Mrs. Crane to wear her D. A. R. insignia on her uniform.

Washington State:

Nurse en route to France (name not given).

Texas:

Miss Dorothy Love. Serving refreshments behind the lines in France.

West Virginia:

Civilian Relief Worker in France (name not given).

Wisconsin:

Miss Stella Matthews. Milwaukee Base Hospital (awaiting orders).

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that we give Mrs. Wait a rising vote of thanks for her splendid work and report on War Relief Service.* Mrs. Wait then read the recommendations from the Committee and they were taken up one by one and acted on as follows: Recommendation No. 1, That the small poster "Will you supply eyes for the Navy?" and letter about same issued by National Committee of Patriotic Societies be distributed by Publicity Director; *adoption of Recommendation No. 1* moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 2 of War Relief Service Committee be adopted;* that pamphlet and small posters of National Committee of Patriotic Societies embodying suggestions of what is being done of an intentionally unpatriotic nature be distributed by Publicity Director. Moved by Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 3 be adopted;* that we endorse the work of the Woman's Naval Service Inc., and would be glad to distribute a bulletin prepared by that organization, relating to the following units (games, music, Sunday newspapers, magazine subscriptions). The announcement was made by Mrs. Wait that the President General had honored the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., by becoming one of the board of management, and an invitation had also come that morning to the Chairman of War Relief Service Committee to become one of the members of the board.

Recommendation No. 4, That the Daughters distribute to their members information prepared by the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., relative to the Training Camps and Company of States. Mrs. Wait here requested that Mrs. Hanger give her report at this time. The President General stated to those who were not present at the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee and

had not heard the magnificent report made by Mrs. Hanger that she had taken all the registration blanks that had come in from all over the country and sorted them out, and was devoting a great deal of time to summarizing the information given. Mrs. Hanger stated she would not tell the Board anything in regard to the registrations of the entire blank, but would confine herself to the fees pledged on those blanks for women to go into training camps; that she had found \$19,432.50 pledged, with about 1500 blanks still to be looked over. In making this report, Mrs. Hanger said it should be borne in mind that a great many women say "if possible," "if necessary," "if absolutely necessary," so the sum is not certain, but there was no doubt that most of the women who had pledged these sums expected to redeem the pledge. Mrs. Hanger told of consulting with the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., in regard to the training camp, and they had offered to the National Society the privilege of forming what would be known as the Company of the States, which meant that each State would be represented by a woman selected by her State Regent who would come to Washington to take the training course of six weeks, that woman to be specially selected, with the idea that she would go back into her own State carrying the knowledge gained to others. These scholarships are to be paid for out of the money as pledged by the Daughters of the different States. Mrs. Hanger announced also that the School had given to the President General one scholarship for any woman over eighteen years of age whom she might select as her scholarship holder. Mrs. Wait stated that word had just come that morning that another scholarship had been offered by the Woman's Naval Service to the Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Mrs. Wait read a letter outlining the plan for the Company of States. Mrs. Hanger said that the names as found on these registration blanks were being typed and would be sent to the State Regents when the list was completed, but hoped they would not wait until they received the lists, but would begin at once to arouse interest in the school. *The adoption of Recommendation No. 4* was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, *that we adopt Recommendation No. 5;* that the list of names of those pledging money for fees for Training Camps be sent to their State Regents for collection, moneys to be sent to the

Treasurer General, and name of woman entering the school to be sent to the Woman's Naval Service School not later than April 2nd for registration. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried, *that the Woman's Training Camp Scholarship be given under the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution Scholarship Fund.* It was further moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Smith, and carried, *that we express to the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., our sincere appreciation of their action in giving to our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, and our Honorary President General, Mrs. Scott, the privilege of appointing a scholar each.* After some discussion as to the amount possible to collect from the more than nineteen thousand dollars pledged for the purpose, it was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that the actual expenses of those sent from the States to form the Daughters of the American Revolution Company of the States at the Woman's Naval Training Camp in 1918 be paid.*

Recommendation No. 6, that the Board refer the question of yarn (as presented by A. G. Clark) to the States to be taken up at their discretion, had reference to the offer made by Mr. Clark, of Seneca, N. Y., to supply yarn in quantities to the Daughters at greatly reduced rates. Samples of this yarn were shown at the President General's table so that State Regents and members of the Board might acquaint themselves with the quality. *The adoption of Recommendation No. 6* was moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Butterworth, and carried. Recommendation No. 7, That a bulletin be issued embodying suggestions of what is being done unconsciously of an unpatriotic nature, such as knitting of sweaters for personal use, crocheted flowers for decoration of knitting bags, hats, dresses, etc., etc., and to avoid the use of all non-essentials, met with the instant approval of all the members present; Mrs. Fletcher called attention to the fact that women were being urged to refrain from buying woollen dresses in order that all this material might be appropriated to the needs of the army and navy, and told that if there was no demand for these colored shades of wool and woollen dress materials none would be manufactured. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 7 be adopted.*

With reference to Recommendation No. 8; that a bulletin "To Keep Our Home Fires Burning" be issued, Mrs. Wait ex-

plained that it had been long in the minds of many Daughters that it was incumbent on the women of the country to keep their homes intact for the men to come back to, that it was just as patriotic to keep the home lines straight as it was for the men to keep the fighting lines firm, and in these days of stress almost unconsciously the home had been allowed to suffer. *The adoption of Recommendation No. 8* was moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried. *Adoption of Recommendation No. 9*, that reports on War Relief Service work be sent out twice a year, once in the fall and once before the Continental Congress, was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried. Recommendation No. 10, that each State Regent send her State War Relief Service report to the Publicity Director, a duplicate copy to the Division Director, and keep one for her own records, was planned to assist the the Division Director in helping on the work in her district by keeping informed as to what was being done. She would then be able to advise and assist if some locality were weak in some particular line. *The adoption of Recommendation No. 10* was moved by Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried. After some discussion as to the length of time that could be granted for sending in their reports, it was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, *that the War Relief Service report for the year cover the period from April 22, 1917, to February 1, 1918, and that the State Regents be furnished with blanks for reporting this work, these blanks to be returned to the Publicity Director before March 15, 1918.* Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 11 of the Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, be adopted, that the Chairman of Publicity be empowered to order 2500 copies of each bulletin if in her judgment a smaller issue is not sufficient.* The question having arisen as to the representation in New York City on the Committee engaged in collecting money for the restoration of the French villages, and in France to see about the handling of the money there, it was recommended by the War Relief Service Committee, that the question of representation in New York City and in France on the Committee for Tilloloy be left to the Chairman of War Relief Service Committee and the President General. *The adoption of Recommendation No. 12* was thereupon moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried. *The adoption of Recommendation No. 13*, that a Business

Bulletin be issued at once, containing letter of Baroness de la Grange to Publicity Director, Mrs. Hodgkins' statement in regard to French orphans, etc., was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher referred to the class of plays being brought to the theatres in Washington which were not of the highest order. They were played to crowded houses every night, and in one case the play ran two weeks instead of the one week for which it was scheduled; that the attempt was being made to keep the entertainments pure in the camps, and it did not seem right to allow these questionable plays to be given in the cities where there were so many of the soldiers on leave, and where thousands of young men and women were working for the government. Mrs. Fletcher moved *that the President General shall appoint committees near cantonments to investigate the class of plays being given in their vicinities.* This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that this Board recommend to the State Regents the advisability of urging all Chapters to continue their regular monthly meetings throughout the summers for the period of the war.*

The following resolutions were read by Mrs. Hume:

"WHEREAS, one of the special branches of the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the Americanization of all foreigners who voluntarily seek American citizenship, and Whereas, American citizenship cannot be maintained without a fundamental education in the American language, Therefore be it Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution urge upon all legislative authority the necessity of compulsory education of all children of school age in some recognized educational institution, and Resolved Further, that the teaching of any foreign language in any grade school recognized by the compulsory educational legislation be prohibited up to and including what is usually known as the eighth grade."

The adoption of these resolutions was moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that it shall be the duty of every Daughter of the American Revolution to report to proper authorities all disloyal, pro-German propaganda, and giving names of such persons.*

The Treasurer General requested the re-

instatement of two members, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement of two members.* This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried, and the Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these members.

The Registrar General presented a supplemental report asking for the admission of 338 additional members, their papers having been verified since yesterday, this making a total of 740 members admitted at this meeting. Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the supplemental report of the Registrar General be accepted and the 338 new names be enrolled.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 338 applicants for membership, and they were declared elected by the President General.

The following letter addressed to the President General was read from Mrs. Smallwood:

"As Chairman of the Committee on Statistics for the first twenty-five years for the National Society I write to ask your assistance for the completion of our work. In January, 1915, every State Regent was sent blanks for each Chapter in her State, asking information of all work from their formation to October 1, 1915, the period of 25 years. A partial list having been received this was reported at the Congress of 1916. It was a record of such wonderful results it seems unfortunate to let it stand as the work of our whole Society when it is only for 32 States.

"At your request I have taken up the work again, but to complete it I need earnest and immediate help. At this Board meeting there may be State Regents whose State records have not been made. Possibly the Chapter records of their States may be somewhere on file and can be completed and sent at once; others may need new blanks; others may be able to get in touch with Chapter Regents and have not reported, and send me their records at the earliest possible dates.

"May I call to your attention, that as National Chairman I cannot compile data for any State. When loose Chapter records are sent me I am not authorized to make the State totals, as this would only be authoritative when reported by the State Regent. When a State Regent gives, as her report, 'Many thousand dollars' or 'At least \$10,000' I can make no report of the one and question the accuracy of the other. Will you bring this to the attention of the State Re-

gents present at this Board meeting and ask their earnest coöperation towards the completion of this magnificent record?

"The following States have not reported: Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Virginia and South Dakota.

"The following States are incomplete: Indiana, Maryland, Maine and Ohio."

The operation of the new postal law with its heavy burden on all publications, constituting practically a fifty to nine hundred per cent. increase in carrying cost, through the adoption of a zone system, was explained in detail by the Editor of the MAGAZINE and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and of its effect upon the MAGAZINE in the increased cost of the publication to subscribers in the various zones, and it was urged that this legislation be repealed at the present session of Congress, and resolutions to this effect were adopted, on motion of Mrs. Minor, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce.

The President General referred to the thoughtfulness of the Superintendent in preserving a piece of marble found in the débris when the lot back of the Hall was cleaned up left from the construction of the building, and having it cut as a gavel block, and spoke also of the flowers placed by him in the Board room for the meetings of the National Board. Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried, *that a vote of appreciation be extended to the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, for his thoughtfulness in preserving the piece of marble to be used as a gavel block by the President General, and also for his gift of flowers for the meeting of the National Board.*

Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that an honor roll be made and preserved of all Daughters of the American Revolution in foreign service during the World War.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce moved *that a letter of appreciation be sent to the Otis Elevator*

Company. This was seconded by Mrs. Johnston and carried.

In expressing her appreciation of the vote of thanks tendered her by the Board, Mrs. Wait stated that she wished to move a vote of thanks to three women who had worked just as hard as she had, Mrs. Hanger, who had done an immense work in connection with the registration blanks, Mrs. Hodgkins, in the French Orphans work, and Mrs. Bowron, who had taken care of the Tilloloy slides. Her motion, *that Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hodgkins, and Mrs. Bowron be given a vote of thanks for their effective work in the interest of our War Relief Service,* was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Miss Crowell moved *that the Executive Committee be delegated to transact such business requiring attention before the next regular meeting of the Board.* Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

That the usual appropriation be made for the use of the House Committee for Congress was also moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried.

Referring to the scholarships to the Woman's Training Camp Mrs. Talbott moved *that the scholarship to the Woman's Service Training Camp presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be given to a Daughter of the American Revolution girl if possible.* This was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried.

The President General announced that she would appoint as the Committee to investigate the character of the plays given in the theatres, Mrs. Fletcher, Chairman, Mrs. Pulsifer, and Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce.

The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion, were accepted as the minutes of the meeting, and at 6.48, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1917-1918

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER,
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Chaplain General

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

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MISS EMMA L. CROWELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
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MRS. GEORGE K. CLARKE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
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MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1917-18

ALABAMA

MRS. JOHN LEWIS COBBS,
124 MONIE ST., MONTGOMERY.
MRS. WILLIAM GRAY,
DADEVILLE.

ALASKA

ARIZONA

MRS. GEORGE F. FREEMAN,
641 N. PARK AVE., TUCSON.
MRS. EDWARD SHAW,
PHOENIX.

ARKANSAS

MRS. SAMUEL P. DAVIS,
523 E. CAPITOL AVE., LITTLE ROCK.
MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON,
P. O. Box 584, "PINEHURST," PINE BLUFF.

CALIFORNIA

MRS. JOHN C. LYNCH,
1845 UNIVERSITY AVE., BERKELEY.
MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE,
1408 VICTORIA PARK, LOS ANGELES.

COLORADO

MRS. GERALD L. SCHUYLER,
1244 DETROIT ST., DENVER.
MRS. NORMAN M. CAMPBELL,
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